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HIGH TESTIMONIAL To the Existed of the LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK

(COPY.)

Ottawa, 16th September, 1881.

My dear Sir:

Please accept thanks for the advance copy you have been kind enough to send me of your Land Prospector's Manual. It cannot fail to be of much service to those intending to settle in our Horth=Western Territories.

Department of the Interior,

. You have succeeded in making, in popular language, a very clear exposition of our system of survey and of the Dominion Lands' Law and Regulations.

Very truly yours, (Signed) Linds

Lindsay Russell, Surveyor General. Railw

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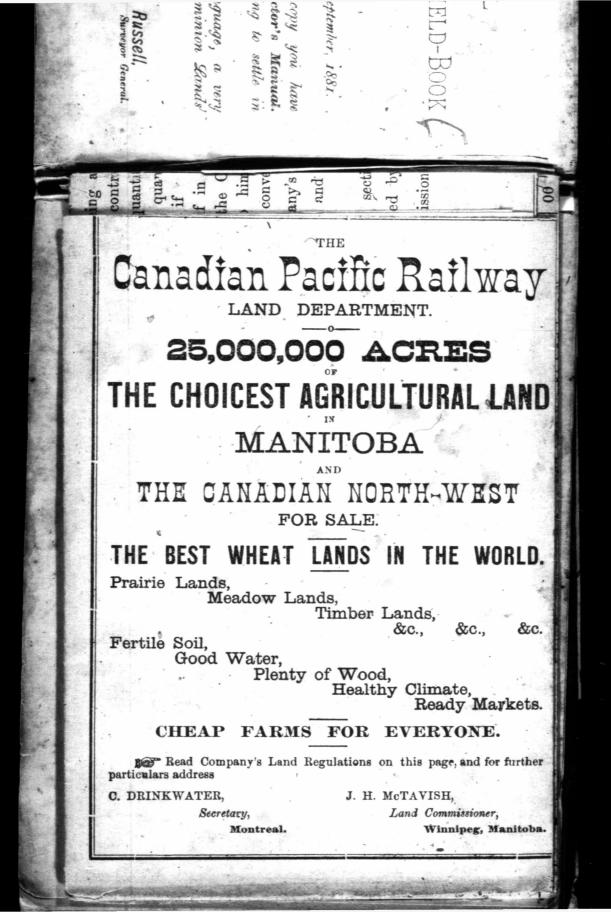
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Capt. C. W. Allen, Ottawa.



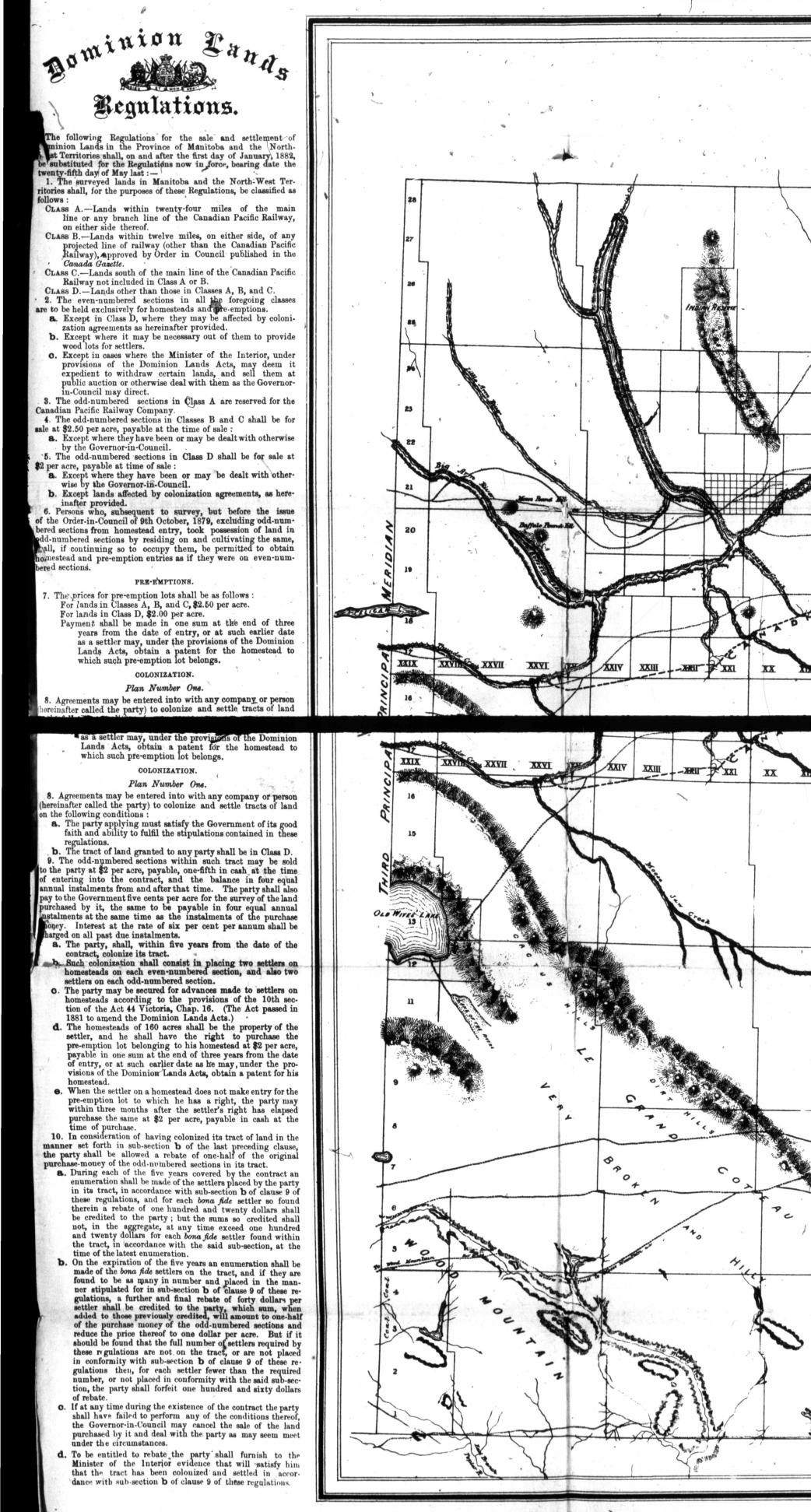
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The following nion Lands in the Province of Manitoba and the Northt Territories shall, on and after the first day of January, 1882, be substituted for the Regulations now in force, bearing date the ies shall, for the purposes of these Regulations, be classified as

CLASS A .-- Lands within twenty-four miles of the main line or any branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on either side thereof. CLASS B .-- Lands within twelve miles, on either side, of any

Canada Gazette. CLASS C.-Lands south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway not included in Class A or B.

CLASS D.-Lands other than those in Classes A, B, and C. [•] 2. The even-numbered sections in all the foregoing classes are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

a. Except in Class D, where they may be affected by colonization agreements as hereinafter provided. b. Except where it may be necessary out of them to provide

wood lots for settlers. 3. Except in cases where the Minister of the Interior, under provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, may deem it expedient to withdraw certain lands, and sell them at public auction or otherwise deal with them as the Governor-

n-Council may direct. 3. The odd-numbered sections in Class A are reserved for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. 4. The odd-numbered sections in Classes B and C shall be for

sale at \$2.50 per acre, payable at the time of sale : a. Except where they have been or may be dealt with otherwise by the Governor-in-Council.

5. The odd-numbered sections in Class D shall be for sale at 2 per acre, payable at time of sale : a. Except where they have been or may be dealt with otherwise by the Governor-in-Council.

b. Except lands affected by colonization agreements, as hereinafter provided. 6. Persons who, subsequent to survey, but before the issue

the Order-in-Council of 9th October, 1879, excluding odd-numpered sections from homestead entry, took possession of land in -numbered sections by residing on and cultivating the same, hall, if continuing so to occupy them, be permitted to obtain stead and pre-emption entries as if they were on even-numhomestead and bered sections.

For lands in Classes A, B, and C, \$2.50 per acre.

For lands in Class D, \$2.00 per acre. Payment shall be made in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier date as a settler may, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, obtain a patent for the homestead to which such pre-emption lot belongs.

COLONIZATION.

Plan Number One. 8. Agreements may be entered into with any company or person hereinafter called the party) to colonize and settle tracts of land

> as a settler may, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, obtain a patent for the homestead t which such pre-emption lot belongs.

> > COLONIZATION.

3. Agreements may be entered into with any company or person

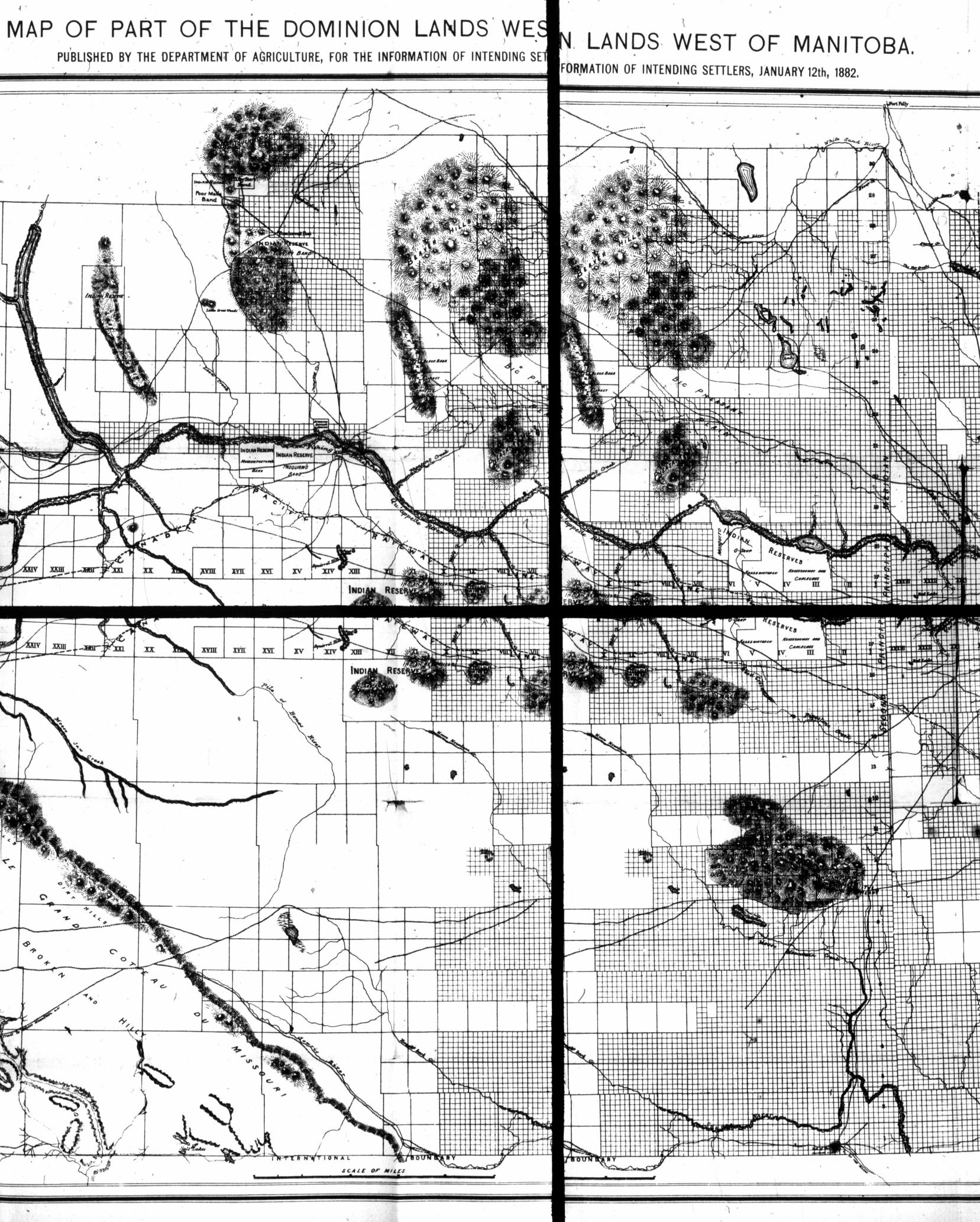
on the following conditions : a. The party applying must satisfy the Government of its good faith and ability to fulfil the stipulations contained in these

regulations. b. The tract of land granted to any party shall be in Class D. 9. The odd-numbered sections within such tract may be sold to the party at \$2 per acre, payable, one-fifth in cash at the time entering into the contract, and the balance in four equal annual instalments from and after that time. The party shall also pay to the Government five cents per acre for the survey of the land purchased by it, the same to be payable in four equal annual astalments at the same time as the instalments of the purchase

- honey. Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum shall be harged on all past due instalments. **a.** The party, shall, within five years from the date of the contract, colonize its tract. Such colonization shall consist in placing two settlers on homesteads on each even-numbered section, and also two
- settlers on each odd-numbered section. C. The party may be secured for advances made to settlers on nomesteads according to the provisions of the 10th sec-
- tion of the Act 44 Victoria, Chap. 16. (The Act passed in 1881 to amend the Dominion Lands Acts.) d. The homesteads of 160 acres shall be the property of the settler, and he shall have the right to purchase the pre-emption lot belonging to his homestead at \$2 per acre, payable in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier date as he may, under the pro-
- homestead. e. When the settler on a homestead does not make entry for the pre-emption lot to which he has a right, the party may within three months after the settler's right has elapsed purchase the same at \$2 per acre, payable in cash at the time of purchase.

10. In consideration of having colonized its tract of land in the manner set forth in sub-section b of the last preceding clause, he party shall be allowed a rebate of one-half of the original

- chase-money of the odd-numbered sections in its tract. a. During each of the five years covered by the contract an enumeration shall be made of the settlers placed by the party in its tract, in accordance with sub-section b of clause 9 of these regulations, and for each bona fide settler so found therein a rebate of one hundred and twenty dollars shall be credited to the party; but the sums so credited shall not, in the aggregate, at any time exceed one hundred and twenty dollars for each *bona fide* settler found within the tract, in accordance with the said sub-section, at the time of the latest enumeration.
- . On the expiration of the five years an enumeration shall be made of the bona fide settlers on the tract, and if they are found to be as many in number and placed in the man-ner stipulated for in sub-section **b** of clause 9 of these regulations, a further and final rebate of forty dollars per settler shall be credited to the party, which sum, when added to those previously credited, will amount to one-half of the purchase money of the odd-numbered sections and reduce the price thereof to one dollar per acre. But if it should be found that the full number of settlers required by these regulations are not on the tract, or are not placed n conformity with sub-section b of clause 9 of these regulations then, for each settler fewer than the required number, or not placed in conformity with the said sub-section, the party shall forfeit one hundred and sixty dollars of rebate
- o. If at any time during the existence of the contract the party shall have failed to perform any of the conditions thereof the Governor-in-Council may cancel the sale of the land purchased by it and deal with the party as may seem meet under the circumstances.
- d. To be entitled to rebate the party shall furnish to the Minister of the Interior evidence that will satisfy him that the tract has been colonized and settled in accordance with sub-section b of clause 9 of these regulations.



Plan Number Two. .

11. To encourage settlement by capitalists who may desire to. ultivate larger farms than can be purchased where the regulations provide that two settlers shall be placed on each section. agreements may be entered into with any company or person hereinafter called the party) to colonize and settle tracts of land on the following conditions : 8. The party applying must satisfy the Government of its good faith and ability to fulfil the stipulations contained in these

b. The tract of land granted to any party shall be in class D.

3. All the land within the tract may be sold to the party at two dollars per acre, payable in cash at the time of entering into the contract. The party shall, at the same time, pay to the Government five cents per acre for the survey of the land purchased by it. d. The party shall, within five years from the date of the

contract, colonize the township or townships comprised within its tract. •. Such colonization shall consist in placing one hundred and twenty-eight bona fide settlers within each township.

12. In consideration of having colonized its tract of land in the manner set forth in sub-section e of the last preceding clause, the party shall be allowed a rebate of one-half of the original urchase money of its tract. a. During each of the five years covered by the contract an

enumeration shall be made of the settlers placed by the party in its tract, in accordance with sub-section e of clause 11 of these regulations, and, for each bona fide settler so found therein a rebate of one hundred and twenty dol lars shall be repaid to the party ; but the sums so repaid shall not, in the aggregate, at any time exceed one hundred and twenty dollars for each bong fide settler found within the tract, in accordance with the said sub-section at the time of the latest enumeration.

b. On the expiration of the five years an enumeration shall be made of the bona fide settlers placed by the party in its tract, and if they are found to be as many in number and placed in the manner stipulated for in sub-section e of clause 11 of these regulations, a further and final rebate of forty dollars per settler shall be repaid, which sum, when added to those previously repaid to the party, will amount to one-half of the purchase money of its tract and reduce the price thereof to one dollar per acre. But if it should be found that the full number of settlers required by these regulations are not on the tract, or are not placed in conformity with the said sub-section, then, for each settler fewer than the required number or not settled in conformity with the said sub-section, the party shall forfeit one hundred and sixty dollars of rebate.

. To be entitled to rebate, the party shall furnish to the Minister of the Interior evidence that will satisfy him that the tract has been colonized and settled in accordance with sub-section e of clause 11 of these regulations.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

13. The Government shall give notice in the Canada Gazette of all agreements entered into for the colonization and settlement of tracts of land under the foregoing plans in order that the public may respect the rights of the purchasers. TIMBER FOR SETTLERS.

14. The Ministerof the Interior may direct the reservation of any odd or even numbered section having timber upon it, to provide wood for homestead settlers on sections without it; and each such settler may, where the opportunity for so doing exists, purchase a wood lot, not exceeding 20 acres, at the price of \$5 per acre in cash. 15. The Minister of the Interior may grant, under the provisions

of the Dominion Lands Acts, licenses to cut timber on lands within surveyed townships. The lands covered by such licenses are thereby withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption entry and from sale.

of \$5 per acre in cash

15. The Minister of the Interior may grant, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, licenses to cut timber on lands within surveyed townships. The lands covered by such licenses are thereby withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption entry and from sale.

16. Under the authority of the Act 44 Victoria, Chap. 16 leases of tracts for grazing purposes may be granted on the following

PASTURAGE LANDS.

a. Such leases to be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than

- 100,000 acres. b. In surveyed territory, the land embraced by the lease shall be described in townships and sections. In unsur-veyed territory, the party to whom a lease may be pro-mised shall, before the issue of the lease, cause a survey of the tract to be made, at his own expense, by a Dominion Lands Surveyor, under instructions from the Surveyor-General ; and the plan and field notes of such survey shall be deposited on record in the Department of the Interior.
- The lessee shall pay an annual rental at the rate of \$10 for every 1,000 acres embraced by his lease, and shall, within three years from the granting of the lease, place on the tract one head of cattle for every ten acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall during its term maintain cattle
- thereon in at leastthat proportion. d. After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon the tract leased, the lessee may purchase land within his leasehold for a home farm and corral, paying therefor \$2.00 per acre in

e. Failure to fulfil any of the conditions of his lease shall subject the lessee to forfeiture thereof.

17. When two or more parties apply for a grazing lease of the same land, tenders shall be invited, and the lease shall be granted to the party offering the highest premium therefor in addition to the rental. The said premium to be paid before the issue of the

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

18. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or Police or Military Bounty Warrants. 19. These regulations shall not apply to lands valuable for town plots, or to coal or other mineral lands, or to stone or marble quarries, or to lands having water power thereon; or to sections 11 and 29 in each Township, which are School Lands, or Sections 8 and 26, which belong to the Hudson's Bay Company. By order,

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Surveyor General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Ottawa, 23rd December, 1881.

PHOTO LITH BY THE BURLAND LITH CO MONTREAL

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THE AND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD BOOK. By CAPT. C. W. ALLEN, of Winnipeg,

With which this Map is issued, may be obtained through any Bookseller or Newsdealer in the Dominion of Canada. PRICE, ONLY 25 CENTS.

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ties, the book will be sent (post-free) on receipt of the above amount by either of the following firms of PUBLISHERS:

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THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY: 11 Bouverie St. (Fleet St.) LONDON, E.C., England.

LATEST REGULATIONS OF THE DEPART-MENT OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE CUT-TING OF TIMBER UNDER PERMIT, FOR MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

(Adopted by Order in Council, passed October 10th, 1881.) HOMESTBADERS' FREE PERMIT.

Any occupant of a homestead quarter section having no timber of his own may, upon application, obtain a permit to cut such quantity of building timber, fencing timber, or tuel as he may require for use on his homestead, not exceeding the following :-

1,800 lineal feet of house timber, no log to be over 12 in. at the small end. 400 roof rails.

30 cords dry wood 2,000 fence rails.

Should the house timber be sawn at a saw mill ayment for sawing must not be made by way of toll, as the full quantity of lumber cut from the logs must be used on the permit holder's homestead. In order that mill owners may be able to give satisfactory evidence that sawlogs or lumber found in their possession have been lawfully cut, they should require from settlers bringing timber to be sawn proof that the same has not been cut on Dominion Lands, or that i has been cut under a permit, which the settler should produce in order that its number, date, and name permitee may be noted by the mill owner ; the latte hould also record the amount of such timber sawn by him, so that he may be in a position to duly protect himself should account or return thereof be demanded by agents of the Department.

The applicant will require to pay an office fee of 50 cents before he can obtain a permit; but no dues will be charged for the timber or wood cut under and in accordance with it. Settlers whose farms may have thereon a supply

of timber, or who are in possession of wood lots, or other timbered lands, will not be granted a free permit

PERMITS SUBJECT TO DUES.

Permits under payment of dues may be granted to those applying for them to cut timber on available vacant Dominion Lands, on paying dues at the rates

ereinafter specified :		
ordwood, per cord	25 cents.	
ence posts, 8 ft. 6 in. long each	1 cent.	
elegraph poles, 22 ft. longeach	5 cents.	
ach lineal foot over "	1 cent.	
ailroad ties, 8 ft long	3 cents.	
ails, 12 ft. long	\$2.00 per M.	
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Stakes, 8 ft. long. .60 per M Shingles . Square timber and sawlogs of oak, \$3.00 per M., B.M.

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Pine, spruce, tamarac, cedar, and all other woods, with the exception .

.. \$2.50 per M. B.M of poplar\$2.00 per M.B.M All other products of the forest not enumerated

0 per cent. ad valorem. In office fee of 50 cents to be charged for each permit Issuers of permits will be instructed by the Minister as to the limit of quantity that will be granted; also what propertion of dues shall be deposited or issue of permit, as guarantee on the part of those

obtaining the same. Besides the dues above specified, grantees of permits may be called upon to pay such addition thereto as the Minister may judge necessary to meet their roportion of any expense that may be incurred by the Department in survey or other demarcation on the ground of the limits within which such permits are to e operative

Permits shall set forth that those obtaining them nust conform to the conditions, terms, and requirements specified in the same, and carefully restrict their utting to the limits described therein : and that any breach thereof will subject the offender to all the pains and penalties in that behalf as set forth in the ominion Lands Act.

LATEST REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GOVERNING THE DIS-POSAL OF COAL LANDS.

(Adopted by Order in Council, December 17th, 1881.)

1. That leases of mining locations may be granted r twenty-one (21) years, to applicants-in the order of their applications-who have satisfied the Minister of the Interior of their means and ability to work efficiently the mines applied for, an annual ground rent therefor of twenty-five cents an acre to be paid half-vearly in advance. 2. That the lessee shall pay a royalty of ten cents

er ton on all coal taken out of the mine. Quarterly urns, made under oath, to be furnished to the Minister of the Interior by the lessee, showing the quantity of coal taken out, the dues thereon to be paid at the time of making such return.

3 That the area to be leased to one person shall not exceed three hundred and twenty (320) acres. 4. That the boundaries beneath the surface of such locations shall be the vertical planes or lines in

which their surface boundaries lie. 5. That failure to commence active operations within one year and to work the mine within two years after the commencement of the term of the lease, or to pay the ground rent or royalty, shall subject the lessee to torfeiture of the lease and resumption of the and by the Crown.

6. The lease to be renewable for further periods of twenty-one years each, and for such ground rent and royalties as may at the time of renewal be agreed upon y the Government and the Lessee

THE BEST WHEAT GROWING DISTRICT IN NORTH AMERICA.

During the summer of 1879, the Canadian Government invited the tenant farmers of the United Kingdom to send delegates, of their own choosing at properly organized meetings, to Manitoba and the North-West ritories of the Dominion to report on the country the opinions their personal observation would enable them to form. From various parts of England, Scotland and Ireland the offer was acted on, and the reports of the delegates thus obtained may be accepted as the unbiassed teatimony of perfectly independent witnesses.

Mr. James Biggar, a delegate of the tenant farmers from the Stewartry of Kircudbright, Scotland, upon his return from Canada at a meeting in the Town Hall, Castle Douglas, on the 22nd December, said :-----"As a field for wheat raising I would much prefer Manitoba to Dakota. The first cost of land is less; the soil is deeper and will stand more cropping; the bushels per acre more, all of which is profit; and as gates whom 1 met expressed the same opinion. No ing it at the seaboard will be the same or less. The | the excellence of its products can doubt for a mo-

the returns for a good many states being as low as twelve to fourteen bushels per acre; this evidently does not pay the grower, and many are therefore giv ing up wheat, and going in more for other branches of arming. Much of the wheat producing land in the east being thus, for a time at least, exhausted, supplies will have to come from the virgin soils of the west and as these are repidly undergoing the same process, the farmers in the United States will, before very many years, be very much on a level with the farmers of this country (Scotland). The virgin soils of Canada are, however, much more extensive, and will probably be able to send us wheat when the United States have ceased to be an exporting country. We saw land which had been in wheat from thirty-five to fitty years, and took samples of the wheat soil and subsoil. also saw some first-rate turnips. We did not see any signs of manure being applied, though we saw manure heaps, the accumulation of twenty years. As there is no decrease of crops the natives do not think it necessary to use manure yet. On the whole, I was favourample of wheat is better, and the produce five to ten 🖣 ably impressed with Manitoba, and the other delesoon as the new railway is opened the cost of deliver- | one who sees the immense extent of fertile soil and average crop of the United States is surprisingly low, | ment that there is a great future before that country.'

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMP RAILWAY COMP'Y. REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF LAND. The Company are prepared, until further notice, to sell lands for agricultural purposes AT THE PRICE OF \$2.50 (10s.) PER ACRE one-sixth payable in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at six per cent., a rebate for actual cultivation being made as after described. The following will illustrate the mode of payment for a section of 640 acres at \$2.50 per acre:-PAYMENTS. PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS Cash down .. \$266 66 £54 First. 266 66 54 Second 266 66 Third 266 66 54 266 66 Fourth ... 54 Fifth 266 76 \$1,600 00 £328 The ordinary conditions of sale are :---1. That all improvements placed upon land purchased shall remain thereon until final payment for the land has been made. 2. That all taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements shall be paid by the purchaser. 3. The Company reserve from selection at the above price all mineral, coal and wood lands, stone, slate and marble quarries, la power thereon, and tracts for town sites and railway purposes: and, as regards lands having some standing wood, but not hereby e election, the purchaser will only be permitted to cut a sufficient quantity for fuel fencing, and for the erection 1. That all improvements placed upon land purchased shall remain thereon until final payment for the land has been made 2. That all taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements shall be paid by the purchaser. 3. The Company reserve from selection at the above price all mineral, coal and wood lands, stone, slate and marble quarries, lan water power thereon, and tracts for town sites and railway purposes: and, as regards lands having some standing wood, but not here from selection, the purchaser will only be permitted to cut a sufficient quantity for fuel, fencing, and for the erection of buildings on until he shall have received the final conveyance thereof. at he 4. The mineral and coal lands and quarries, and the lands controlling water power, will be disposed of on very liberal terms to giving satisfactory evidence of their intention to utilise_them. 5. The purchaser will be required within four years from the date of the contract for the purchase of the land, to bring under cul and sow and reap a crop on one-half of the said land, except when otherwise expressly agreed and declared in the contract, by reason special obstacle to such cultivation. Dairy farming, or mixed grain and dairy farming, to an extent to be agreed upon, will be accepted equivalent of cultivation, entitling the settler to the rebate.

7. A reservation of 100 ft. in width for right of way, or other railroad purposes will be made in all cases.

8. If the purchaser of a section, or part of a section, being a bona fide settler resident upon the land purchased, or upon an ag section, fails to carry out, in their entirety, the conditions of his contract with respect to cultivation and cropping, within the specified ti Company reserve the right, in their own option, to diminish the quantity to be conveyed to him under his contract, to such extent that not be entitled to demand a conveyance of more than double the quantity cultivated and cropped; the quantity which he may so dema to exceed one-half of the quantity mentioned in his contract, and if bt exceeding 160 acres, to be taken in the quarter section in wh greater part of such cultivation and cropping has been done; or, if in excess of 160 acres, then such excess to be taken from an adjoining. section; and as to the portion of the land contracted for, which the Company shall decide not to convey to such purchaser, his claim same shall be forfeited, and such portion shall not be conveyed to him by the Company; and thereupon the price shall be adjusted as red to the purchaser. contract of sale had originally been made for the portion actually conveyed to the purchaser. The object of the foregoing clause is to prevent the Company's lands from falling into the hands of speculators, to the disadvant

the actual settler; but as respects bona fide settlers, the purpose and aim of the Company is to afford them every possible considerat facility.

9. Special contracts will be made for tracts exceeding one section for settlement purposes, or for cattle raising. 10. Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the Company over its railway.

Telegraph, Sheffield, Eng.

MONTREAL, January, 1882.

THE LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD BOOK (Illustrated.)

Consensus of Opinion.

"The information and instructions it contains are valuable, and are perfectly accurate."-The Observer, Tilsonburg, Ont.

"It comes out apropos, and will-render good service."-Hon. M. A. Girard, Provincial Secretary of

"A very clear exposition of our system of survey. and of the Dominion Lands Law and Regulations. -Mr. Lindsay Russell, Surveyor General of Canada. "I admire your book very much and will do all I can to help the sale."-Mr. J F. Tenant, Government

Land Guide, West Lynne, Manitoba "The work is very cheap, only 25 cents, and will no doubt prove a great aid to any intending mmigrant."--- Weekly Monitor, Bridgetown, N.S.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS GOVERNING TRAVELLERS' CARRIAGES ETC., CROSSING THE FRONTIER

(Approved by the Minister of Customs, August 5th, 1881.) 1st. Regular stages and hacks, when the owners or the drivers are known to the officers, may be al lowed to cross the frontier and return, within two days, without being required to make an entry a Custom House, subject only to the ordinary examination, search, and inspection.

2nd. Travellers intending to remain within the Dominion for a longer period than two days are required in all cases to report and enter their horses carriages, and travelling equipage ; and, in cases where they do not intend to leave at the same point at which they enter, or are uncertain on that point, they must deposit with the Collector the full amount o duty on such horses, carriages, and other dutiable articles, to be returned only on their furnishing satisfactory evidence that the same articles have been returned unchanged to the United States. This is not to apply to commercial travellers with samples of commercial value, nor to peddlers with goods for sale The goods in each case to be subject to duty without

3rd. The time to be allowed travellers in either case shall not exceed one calendar month; and, if that time be exceeded, the entries shall be considered bona ide entries for duty, and be included in the accounts of the port. 4th. All moneys received by Collectors on de-

posit, under the above regulations, shall be, if possible teposited ad interim in a bank, in the Collector's name: and, if there is no bank available, then in some other place of security under the Collector's credit, and a separate account of the receipt and dis posal of such deposit should be sent quarterly to the partment.

5th. The entries in such case should contain such a description of the horses, carriages, etc., as would enable the Collector or other officer to identify them on their leaving the Dominion; and a copy shall be furnished the owner or other person making such entry, which shall be his permit for travelling in the country

"The LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL is a little book by Capt. C. W. Allen of Winnipeg, giving all directions and particulars for those wishing to settle in the Canadian North-West. It will prove an invaluable guide to every one interested in this region, and can s obtained at the small expense of 25 cents."-The Daily Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minnesota, U. S.

" It is of great interest to immigrants and capitalists taking up lands in Manitoba and the North-Wes Cerritories."-Millbrooke Messenger, Ont.

LATEST REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS + LATEST REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GOVERNING THE ISSUE OF YEARLY LICENSES TO CUT TIMBER.

(Adopted by Order in Council, November 14th, 1881.) 1st. The area of the timber berth to be covered yearly license shall not exceed fifty square miles and not more than one berth shall be given to an individual or firm. Any departure from this rule which pecial circumstances may render expedient shall be

ade only with the sanction of the Governor in Council. 2nd. Such licenses shall be granted under the llowing conditions :---(a) The licensee shall pay a ground rent of five

- dollars (\$5) per square mile. (b) The licensee shall also pay a royalty of 5 per cent. on the sales of all products of the berth.
- Where two or more parties apply for a license for the same timber limit, their competitive tender shall be invited, and the one offering the highest sum in addition to the annual
- ground/rent shall be granted the berth. (d) The licensee shall have in operation within a year from a date to be fixed in the license. and keep in operation for at least 6 months of each year of his holding, a saw mill capable
- of cutting daily at least ten thousand feet, board measure, of lumber. 3rd. In a case where a licensee has fully com-

lied with all the above conditions, and where no ortion of the timber berth is required for settlement. r other public purpose, of which the Minister of the interior is to be the judge, the license shall be renewed for another year, subject to such revision of the nual rental or royalty to be paid therefor as may be ixed by the Governor in Council.

4th. In unsurveyed territory the party to whom a cense shall be promised shall, before the issue of said license, and before the said party shall cut any timber, cause to be made, at his own expense, under he instructions of the Surveyor General, a survey of his timber berth by a duly qualified Dominion Lands Surveyor; and the plan and field notes of such survey shall be deposited on record in the Department of the 5th. In surveyed territory berths shall consist of ownship sections, their legal subdivisions, or fractions

thereof.

The Land Prospector's Manual and Field Book. "A handy pocket manual, well suited to the cessities of land hunters and settlers in the great orth-West. No sensible man will venture there without a copy of this invaluable little work in his oocket."-Algoma Pioneer, Sault Ste. Marie. "Just the very thing required."-Col. W. N

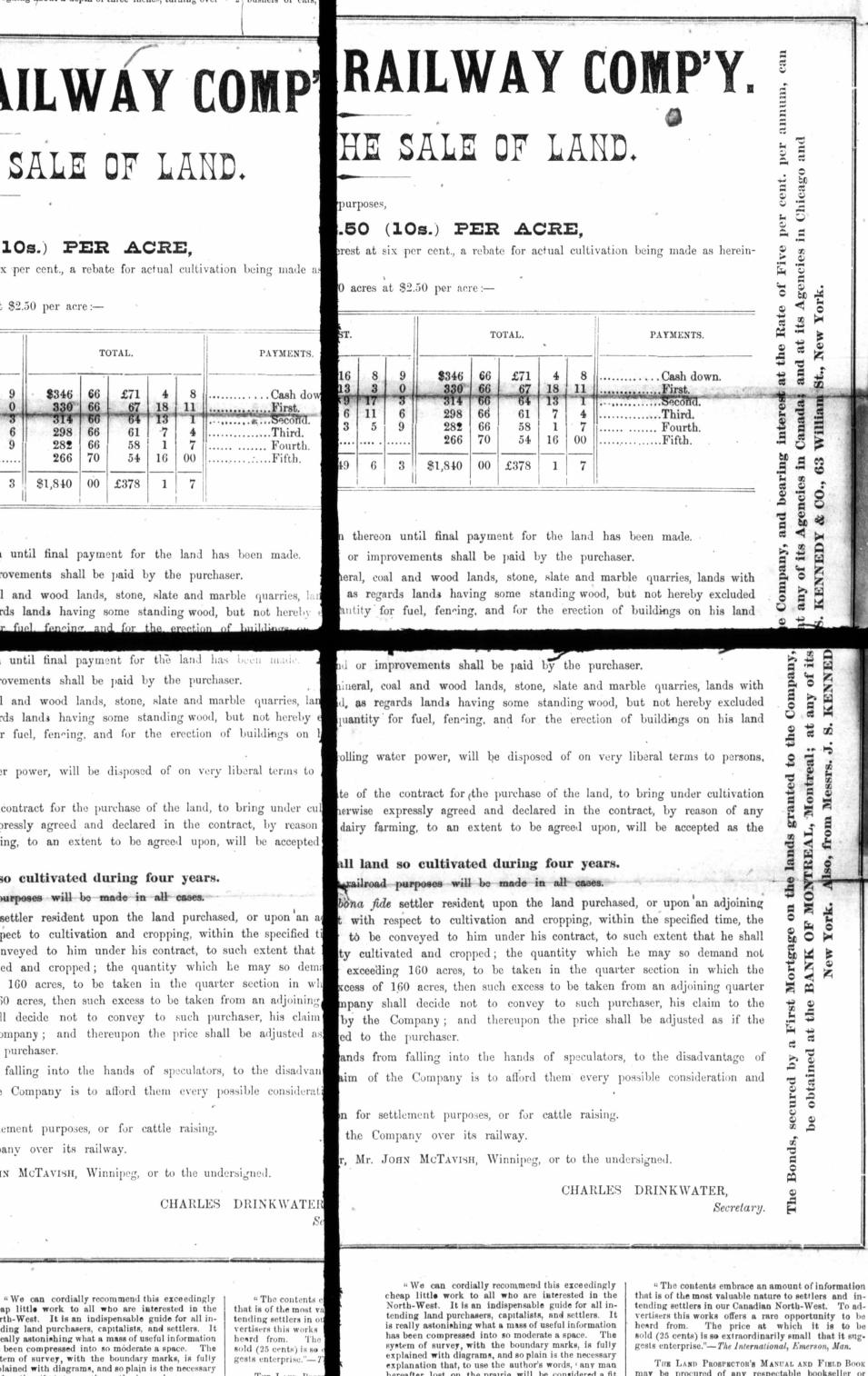
townshire, says of the farm of Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie. a Scotch emigrant, who settled first in Guelph, Ontario, and thence removed to Manitoba, where he is the proprietor of about 18,000 acres :---"I was certainly surprised at the wonderful fertility of the soil, hich is a rich black loam, averaging phere, will be a about eighteen inches of surface soil, on friable clay subsoil, five and six feet in depth, beneath which is a thin layer of sand, lying on a stiff clay. The land is estimate for t quite dry, and is well watered by a fine stream which flows through it. * * * I went over a large field of 180 acres on which had been grown this year a heavy crop of wheat and barley, this season's crop was the ninth in succession without any manure; deed it appeared to me that it would not require any for many years to come, and that its fertility could be renewed at any time by bringing up an inch or so of new soil. It was quite a sight, and would gladden the heart of any farmer to have seen the various stackyards on the farm, taking into account and upwards, bu the comparatively limited quantity of land at present broken up. Mr. Mackenzie, when turning over the virgin soil in the early summer, merely pares the 50 to 52 lbs.; t surface, he then backsets the furrow after harvest, ploughing about a depth of three inches, turning over

Another delegate, Mr. George Cowan, of Wig- | a very broad f inches in width depth of four i the fertility of in his opinion soil, after a lit to the yield average fo -Wheat cr bushels; this per acre. ' which has a but has grown estimate of th bushels per ac year he had a seed sown on a extra vield from year he expects his seed in as 2 bushels of cat

Another delegate, Mr. George Cowan, of Wig- | a very broad furrow, varying from twelve to sixteen a Scotch emigrant, who settled first in Guelph, he proprietor of about 18,000 acres :---I was certainly surprised at the wonderful fer-

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townshire, says of the farm of Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, inches in width, and so far he has not yet exceeded a depth of four inches on any ot his land. He considers Ontario, and thence removed to Manitoba, where he is | the fertility of his land is practically inexhaustible, as in his opinion the friable clay undern ath the surface soil, after a little exposure to the action of the atmosphere, will be as fertile as that above it. With respect to the yield of his crop, he favoured me with hi absoil, five and six feet in depth, beneath which is a average for the seasons of 1877 and 1878, and his estimate for the present year; these were as follows; -Wheat crop, 1877, averaged 41 bushels, 1878, 36 ows through it. • • • I went over a bushels; this year he expects it to be close on 40 bushel arge field of 180 acres on which had been grown this per acre. The variety grown is called Fife wheat, which has a hard, flinty, plump kernel, reddish in colour. The average weight is from 60 to 62, lbs. but has grown it as high as 64 lbs, per bushel. Hi timate of the oat crop for this year is from 75 to 80 bushels per acre, weighing from 34 to 36 lbs.: last or so of new soil. It was quite a sight, and would | year he had a yield of 88 bushels from two bushels of gladden the heart of any farmer to have seen the seed sown on an acre; has grown potato oats of 42 lbs. and upwards, but considers he is better paid by the extra yield from the black tartarian. His barley this broken up. Mr. Mackenzie, when turning over the | year he expects will be from 40 to 45 bushels, of from 50 to 52 lbs.; the variety sown is 6-rowed. He drills his seed in as follows: 11 to 2 bushels wheat. ploughing about a depth of three inches, turning over 1 2 bushels of cats, and 2 of barley per acre.



may be procured of any respectable bookseller or newsdealer in the Dominion; also on the cars and steamboats. In cases, however, where parties live remote from these sources of supply, the book may be obtained (post free) by enclosing the price, ONLY 25 CENTS.

to either of the following firms of PUBLISHERS :

Toronto and Niagara Falls, Ont. : TORONTO NEWS Co. Montreal: THE MONTREAL NEWS COMPANY. London (Eng.): THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY 11 Bouverie St. (Fleet St.)

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6. A Credit of \$1.25 (5s.) per acre will be allowed for all land so cultivated during four years.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's Land Commissioner, Mr. JOHN MCTAVISH, Winnipeg, or to the undersigned.

"Books written for the purpose of encouraging or instructing emigrants to the British Colonies are nearly always welcome additions to useful literature. The LAND PROSPECTORS' MANUAL AND FIELD BOOK, for the use of immigrants and capitalists taking up lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories of Canada,' s both welcome and opportune, for it has been published shortly after the recent changes which have been made in the policy of the Canadian Government respecting the administration of Dominion lands. Captain Allen has kept in view these recent alterations, and his manual is a succinct and careful epitome both of the requirements of the Canadian Government in respect both of 'homesteaded land' and land acquired by purchase, as well as a complete guide to he prospector in search of a farm or a settlement. We are not aware of any other book which occupies the same[¬]ground, and we know that this eminently practical manual of Captain Allen's supplies a want which the intending emigrant greatly feels."-Daily 1 0

"Any who desire lucid information about how to acquire land in the far West, the conditions of settlement, the nature of homestead privileges, etc., should procure this little work."-Monetary Times, Toronto.

cheap little work to all who are interested in the North-West. It is an indispensable guide for all in tending land purchasers, capitalists, and settlers. is really astonishing what a mass of useful information has been compressed into so móderate a space. The system of survey, with the boundary marks, is fully explained with diagrams, and so plain is the necessary explanation that, to use the author's words, 'any man hereafter lost on the prairie will be considered a fit subject for a straight jacket.' In addition to all this a third part is devoted to the provisions of the Dominion Land Act and regulations, and all that can be of service to squatter or settler. The appendix contains in concise form an account of the naturalization and homestead exemption laws, directions as to equipment, etc., to intending emigrants, with blank forms or the use of prospectors. The price of the book is only twenty-five cents, and should be in the hands of everyone whose eyes are turned towards the North-West."- The Mail, Toronto.

"An almost invaluable compendium for not only ntending, but also already located, settlers. It will doubtless command a ready sale."-The Daily Times, Winnipeg.

THE LAND PR may be procured newsdealer in the steamboats. remote from th obtained (post fre

to either

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Office hours are the same as in the North-West Territories, namely, from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. An application to the Provincial Government of fanitobs for a full list of the Registry Offices of the Province not having been responded to, the MANUAL

has to go to press without it. The following are the lees Registrars are authorized to charge. It will be noticed that the first paragraph is rather ambigu us :--1. For the necessary entries and certificates other than those hereinafter specially provided for, including among such certificates the certificate on the duplicate, if any, 75c., and for registering every instrument other than those hereafter specially provided for, \$1.00 ; but in case the said instrument exceeds 700 words, then at the rate of 15c. for every additional 100 words or the fractional part thereof.

2. For a search, when not exceeding four references, 50c.; and 10c. for every additional reference. 3. For every abstract of title, 50c.; if the same exceeds 100 words, 25c. for every additional 100 or fractional part thereof. For copies of instruments, 15c. for each 100 words. 4. For each certificate other than those under

sections 1 and 3, 50c. 5. For registration of any plan of town or village te, including all necessary entries, \$2.00. 6. For each affidavit drawn and on every de

nt thereto, 50c. 7. For exhibiting originals in office, 20c. for each. 8. For registering each certificate of payment of mortgage moneys, etc., 20c.

Registrars are authorised to charge a further fee of 10 per cent. until the cost of the safe each is required to provide has been received. -----

LATEST REGULATION OF THE DEPART-MENT OF CUSTOMS RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF CATTLE INTO THE PRO-VINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

(Approved by the Minister of Customs, May 19th, 1881.) Whereas by Schedule B of the Act 42 Victoria, chap. 15, intituled : "An Act to alter the duties of Customs and Excise," and the several amendments thereof under the heading "Settlers' Effects," it is provided that "Under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the overnor in Council;" and, whereas certain parties are desirous to procure certain tra ts of land for the purpose of herding and raising cattle in the said Province and Territory, the Minister of Customs has been pleased to order that all parties who may become le gally possessed of such lands for such purposes, be tween the date of this order and the 1st day of January, 1883, shall, during that period, be entitled to import cattle for the purposes named free of duty.

HOW PARTIES ASSISTING IMMIGRANTS TO SETTLE UPON HOMESTEADS IN THE NORTH-WEST MAY SECURE REIMBURSE-MENT OF MONEYS ADVANCED FOR THAT PURPOSE

The following is the section of the Act, 44 ctoria, Chap. 16, referred to in sub-section d of Sect. in Colonization Plan Number One of the new ominion Lands Regulations :---

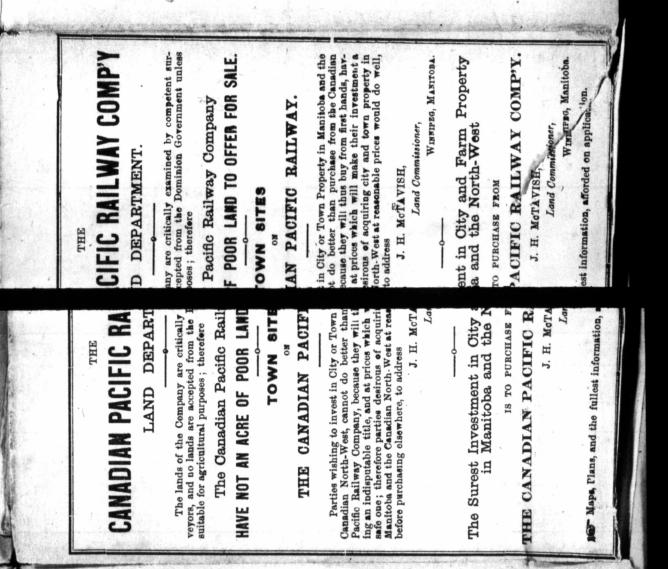
Dominion Lands Regulations :-10. It any person or persons undertake to place immigrants as settlers on homestead lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories free of expense to the Government, the Governor in Council may order that the expenses, or any part thereof, incurred by such person or persons, for the passage money or subsistence in bringing out such immigrants, or for aid in erecting buildings on the homestead, or in providing farm implements or sceed grain for any such such case the expense incurred on behalf of such immigrant, as hove, together with interest thereon, must be satisfied before a patent shall issue for the lands: Provided as follows -(a) That the sum or sums charged for the passage money and subsistence of such immigrant shall not be in excess of the Minister of the Interior:
(b) That an acknowledgment by such immigrant of the debt so incurred shall have been fyled in the Dominion Lands Office;
(c) That in no case shall the charge for principal moneys advanced against such homestead exceed in amount the sum of five hundred dollars;) That no greater rate of interest than six per cent. per m shall be charged on the debt so incurred by such im-

-----NEW STYLE OF SURVEYORS' MONUMENTS FOR THE PRAIRIE REGION.

In consequence of the great expense of transportng wood to a considerable distance from the source of pply, and also of the complaints made to the Miniser of the Interior of the non-permanent character of the surveyors' posts hitherto planted on the prairie, i is intended to supply the parties going into the field for the season of 1882 with iron posts instead. Lightness, durability, and general fitness having been fully onsidered, the pattern devised by the Chief Inspector of Surveys (Capt. Deville), is a tube of iron gas iping, closed at both ends, and passing through the entre of a tin plate, six inches square, which will be stamped with the requisite marks. When not under camination, this plate will fall on the top of the mound in which the post stands, a very safe position. As the posts will be stamped with a crown, t will be an easy matter to identify them if found llegally in the possession of Indians or other persons.

-----IMPORTANT TO INTENDING SETTLERS.

See the "Errata" on the outside fold of Map of Manitoba, published with this edition of the LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD BOOK.



RAILWAYS AND RIVERS.

Manitoba has already unbroken communication by railway to all parts of the Continent of America; and the Canadian Pacific Railway is already pushed nearly three hundred miles west of Winnipeg, and will reach the Rocky Mountains in less than two years. The Canadian Pacific Railway connection beween Thunder Bay and Winnipeg will open for traffic this year, that arduous work being nearly completed. This will give independent Canadian communication between the Eastern Provinces and the North-West during the season of navigation. Other lines of railway within the North-West are being pushed rapidly forward. Colonization Railways are being prejected in

every direction ; and it is proposed to open up another outlet to Europe via Hudson's Bay. The river system of the Canadian North-West is of vast extent, and among the most remarkable in the world. The Red River, which rises in the United

States, is 665 miles long, and it is navigable from Moorhead to Lake Winnipeg. This lake is 240 miles long, and is navigated to the mouth of the great Saskatchewan River, which takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains, its total length being about 1,200 miles, navigable as high as Fort Edmonton, almost under the Rocky Mountains.

The Assimboine is a river over 600 miles long. draining a vast extent of country, which discharges into the Red River at Winnipeg, and is navigable as far as Fort Ellice, and at favourable stages of water for many miles higher up. There are numerous other rivers and lakes which

cannot be described here for want of space. Those above are mentioned as the principal channels already utilized for opening up the country The settler will perceive that with such a system

of rail and water communication there can never come any, question of want of markets. The home market, however, from the large influx of settlers and the immense construction of public works, will absorb all the produce for many years to come.

The Land Prospector's Manual and Field Book.

"This will be an extremely useful book to those

intending to settle in North-Western Canada."-Western Despatch, Strathroy, Ont. "It is a valuable little book and should be in the

hands of every settler in the North-West."-Daily Herald, Guelph. " No doubt will be a great service to intending

settlers."-Sir John A. Macdonald. "The book is just what is needed, and anyone going to the Nonth-West cannot afford to go without The work is published at the low price of 25 cents, and contains more useful information than can be secured anywhere else at any price."- The Confederate, Mount Forest, Ont.

THE "IRONCLAD" OATH.

In order to take up United States Government and, the following oath is required to be taken by a British subject :--DISTRICT COURT.

...Judicial District, State of

County of do swear that will support the Constitution of the United States of America, and that I do absolutely and entirely Renounce and Abjure forever all Allegiance and Fidelity to every Foreign Power, Prince, Potentate, State of Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to Queen Vic oria, of Great Britain and Ireland, whose subject I was. And further, that I never have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the degrees of Nobility of the country whereof I have been a subject, and that have resided within the United States for five years last past, and in this State for one year last past. Subscribed and sworn in open Court)

........... this. ... day of 18.... Clerk -----

MPORTANT FACTS FOR INTENDING SET-TLERS IN THE NORTH-WEST TO BEAR IN MIND.

1. The grass is not sufficiently grown till about May 1st to enable parties travelling on the prairie to get along without carrying forage for their horses or

2. Though a family may manage very well during the summer with a tent to protect them from incle ment weather, it is indispensable that a warm dwell. ing of some kind should be provided by the 1st o November, at which date winter sometimes sets in in the North West. In districts where logs cannot be obtained of which to construct the log cabin which is the first shelter of settlers in the eastern provinces, sufficient material for a house, of say 16 x 20 et, of sawn boards, may be purchased for about \$150 (£30). Should the owner's means be insufficient to accomplish anything better, the frame which he can with such material construct may be made warm for the winter by building a so'd wall outside of the boards, and spreading hay on the roof, covered with a laver of earth, to protect the structure from the contingency of catching fire from sparks.

3. The new arrival in the North-West should not fail to provide some kind of frost-proof cellar that will do for the winter storage of potatoes and other provisions, of which a six months' stock should be laid in. A farmer who builds a commodious cellar in which to accommodate quantities of roots can make large profit, as the season advances, by disposing of the articles he has kept in good condition, either to his less provident neighbours or to provision dealers.

THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPY

LAND DEPARTMENT.

The lands of the Company are critically examined by competent surveyors, and no lands are accepted from the Dominion Government unless suitable for agricultural purposes; therefore

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company HAVE NOT AN ACRE OF POOR LAND TO OFFER FOR SALE.

TOWN SITES

OM

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Parties wishing to invest in City or Town Property in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West, cannot do better than purchase from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, because they will thus buy from first hands, having an indisputable title, and at prices which will make their investment a safe one; therefore parties desirous of acquiring city and town property in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West at reasonable prices would do well, before purchasing elsewhere, to address

J. H. McTAVISH,

Land Commissioner,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

The Surest Investment in City and Farm Property in Manitoba and the North-West

IS TO PURCHASE FROM

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMP'Y.

J. H. MCTAVISH,

Land Commissioner, WINFIPEG, Manitoba.

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Maps, Plans, and the fullest information, afforded on application.

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The Land Prospector's

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- Maps, Plans, and the fullest information, afforded on application

MANUAL 🐲 FIELD-BOOK,

IMMIGRANTS AND CAPITALISTS TAKING UP LANDS IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA,

FOR THE USE OF

BY CAPT. C. W. ALLEN, OF WINNIPEG.

SECOND EDITION

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

1881

LONDON (Eng.): THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, 11 BOUVERIE ST. (FLEET ST.) TORONTO AND NIAGARA FALLS, ONT: THE TORONTO NEWS COMPANY. MONTREAL: THE MONTREAL NEWS COMPANY.

Printed by C. W. Mitchell, 6, 8 and 10 Elgin St., Ottawa.

(Entered, according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, by Charles William Allen, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.)

INTRODUCTION.

This little work is presented to the public in the hope of supplying a serious want hitherto experienced by all who have gone to the North-West with the object of taking up Dominion lands; and its appearance at the present time will, no doubt, be accepted as particularly opportune, owing to the important changes in the method of survey inaugurated during the season of 1881, a circumstance calculated to confuse the partial knowledge of the matter which many pioneer settlers already possess.

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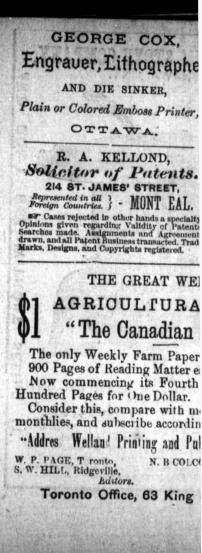
The author has endeavoured to avoid, so far as possible, the use of technical phraseology in explaining theoretic principles governing the surveys, while describing as fully as is compatible with the limited space at his disposal, and with the aid of numerous original diagrams, a subject more scientifically treated in the revised *Manual shewing the System of Survey of the Dominion Lands*,* recently published, exclusively for the instruction and guidance of surveyors employed by the Government, by authority of the Minister of the Interior.

The synopsis of the various Acts and Regulations affecting the settlement of the public lands will relieve many a farmer of the unaccustomed labour of searching through the Statutes for information here presented in a convenient and intelligible form; and the skeleton diagrams of Townships and Sections in the Appendix, the latter of which are drawn according to the same scale as the topographical maps available for examination at the Dominion Lands Office for each District, cannot fail to be of great service to every land hunter requiring to make memoranda respecting the part of the country he visits.

No attempt has been made to include within the scope of a publication whose purpose is so specific such general information regarding that "land of illimitable possibilities" as may be found in the valuable pamphlets written by Mr. Thos. Spence and others. Its aim is the not less useful one of supplementing the labours of those gentlemen by breaking entirely new ground.

In conclusion, the author would express his grateful acknowledgments for the kindly assistance rendered him by various officers of the Départment of the Interior, whose welcome suggestions on several points have not only enhanced the practical value of the LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL, but invested it with an authority semi-official in character.

"The original Manual, prepared by Col. J. S. Dennis (at that time Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands.) was issued in 1871. The revised edition, published in pursuance of the legislation of 1881, was edited, under the direction of Mr. Lindsay Russell, the present Surveyor-General, by Capt. E. G. Deville, D.T.S., F.R.A.S., a retired Officer of the French Navy, now Inspector of Surveys.



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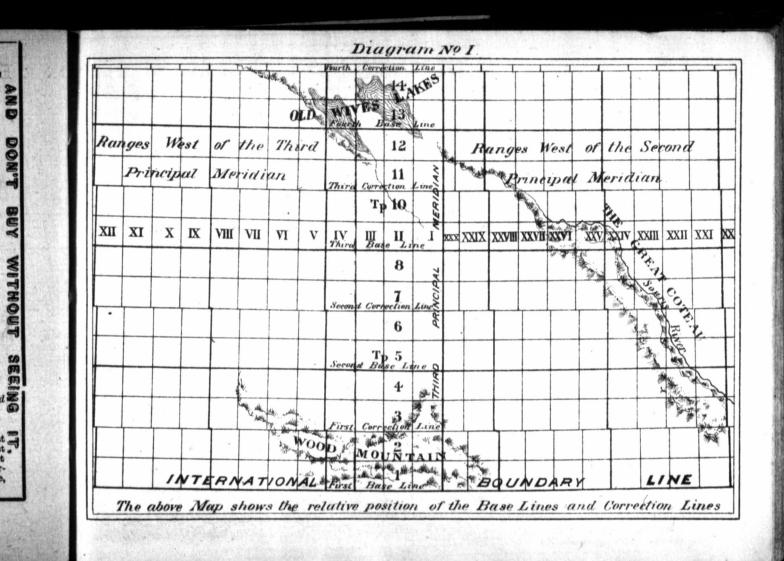




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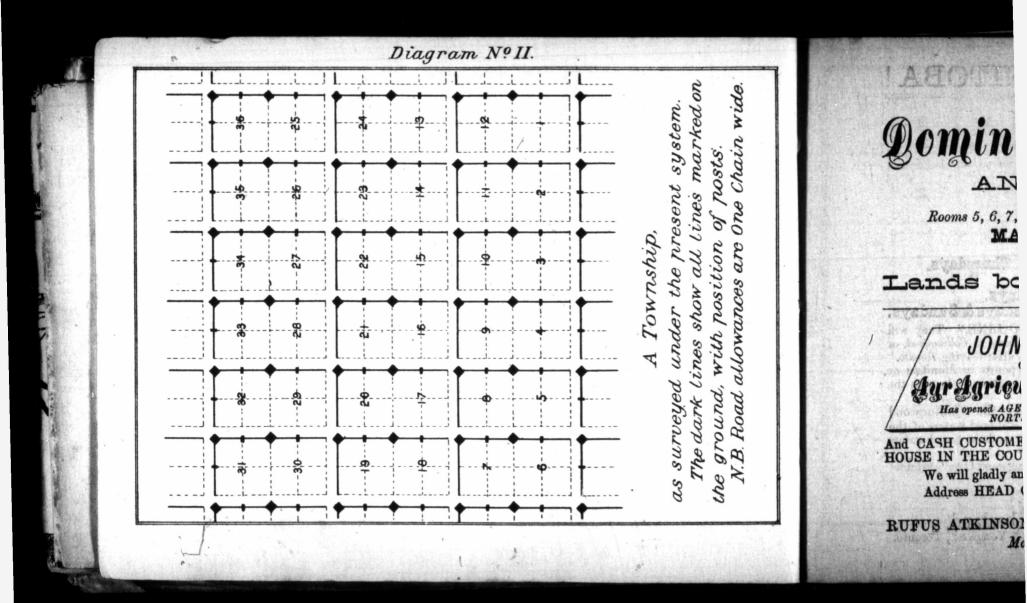
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wide	McPHILLIPS BROS.,
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are One	Rooms 5, 6, 7, and 8, BIGGS BLOCK, MAIN STREET, } WINNIPEG.
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lowances a	JOHN WATSON, NEW-COMERS will find his Agencies stocked with the best class of
	Lands bought and sold on commission. JOHN WATSON, OF THE Mas opened AGENCIES throughout the NORTH-WEST. JOHN WATSON, OF THE MAGGONS, PLOUGHS (all kinds), HARROWS, REAPERS, MOWERS, RAKES, and BINDERS;
	JOHN WATSON, OF THE Mas opened AGENCIES throughout the NORTH-WEST. And CASH CUSTOMERS can BUY CHEAPER from him THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS
	JOHN WATSON, OF THE Magginal Works, Has opened AGENCIES throughout the NORTH-WEST. NEW-OOMERS will find his Agencies stocked WAGGONS, PLOUGHS (all kinds), HARROWS, REAPERS, MOWERS, RAKES, and BINDERS;

THE ROYAL ROUTE TO MANITOBA!

"COLLINGWOOD LINE."

Westward Bound-Steamers leave COLLINGWOOD Mondays and Thursdays. OWEN SOUND Eastward Bound-Steamers leave DULUTH Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Steamers leave PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING Wednesdays & Sundays.

Passengers landing at Quebec will ask for Tickets via "COLLINGWOOD LINE." They will then proceed by Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, and there take the Northern Railway to Collingwood, or the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway to Owen Sound, joining the steamer five hours after leaving Toronto.

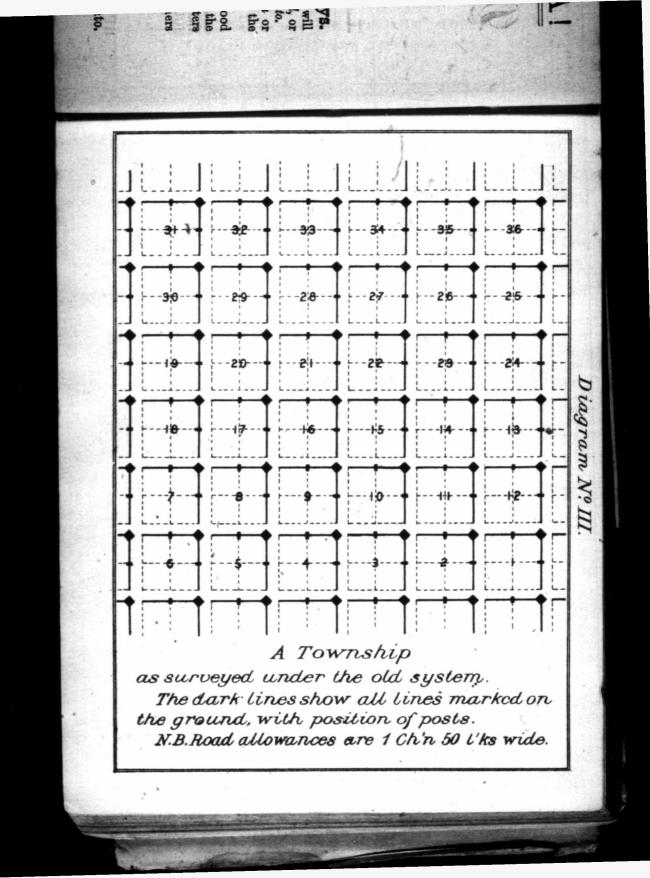
Connections are made for *Winnipeg, Emerson, Portage la Prairie*, and all points in *Manitoba* or the North-West at Prince Arthur's Landing with the Canadian Pacific Railway; at Duluth, with the Northern Pacific and St. P., M., and Manitoba Railroad.

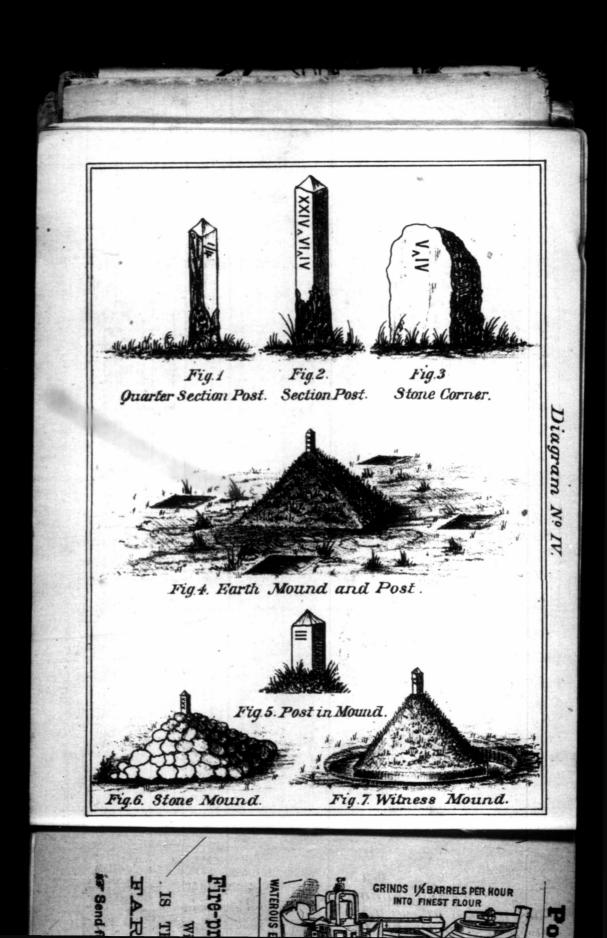
The Shortest Lake-and-Rail Route to the North-West is via the "Collingwood Line;" steamers sailing through the beautiful Island scenery along the inside sheltered waters of the *Ceorgian Bay*; then behind the *Great Manitoulin Island*, which lies between them and the broad waters of Lake Huron; and then up the *St. Mary's River* to Lake Superior.

Lord Dufferin, in 1877, and The Marquis of Lorne, in 18°1, selected the "Collingwood Line" steamers and route when, making their Vice-regal Progress to the North-West.

Splendid Scenery and Shortest Lake Route I For particulars as to Rates and Time Tables, enquire of connecting Railways, or Barlow Cumb

Barlow Cumberland, General Traffic Manager, 35 Yonge St., Toronto.









STABLE CALLERIA!

ok writes, St. Anns, Ontario, June 17, 1879, regarding his er Champion Sawmill: c, on Monday morning, three men of us commenced to tear nove it. We tore up, moved three miles, set is up and on hree o'clock sawed a log with it. Not guite two days. In noved and set it up as mentioned, and sawed twenty thous will write full particulars soon. We sawed siz hundred ynine minutes-inch lumber." -12 H. P. using 44 in. saw, Capacity 3 to 4,000 per day. 16 S in. saw, Capacity, 4 to 5,000 per day. e, efficient and portable mill of its size in the world. mill to m uesday at th

FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION PORTABLE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA. SEE OUR NEW



WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD. CANADA.

ly every week with little trouble. WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.. BRANTFORD, CANADA. THE FIRE PROOF CHAMPION The only way to overcome-

the effects of alkaline water is to keep a boiler clean.

IMPROVED

Sectional Beiler!

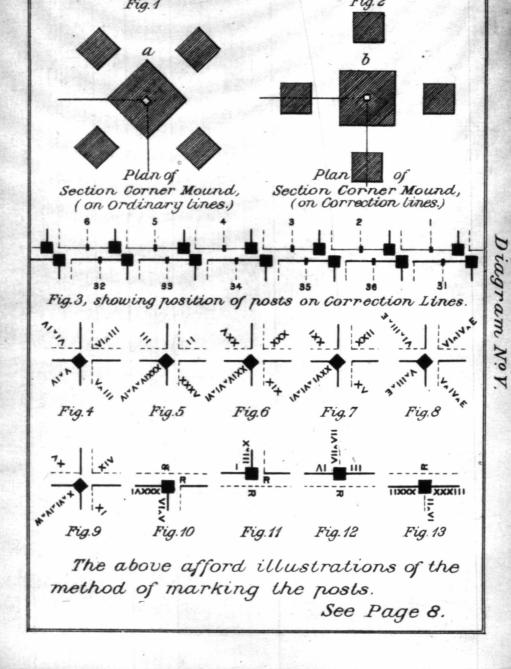
Made expressly for the GREAT NORTH-WEST.

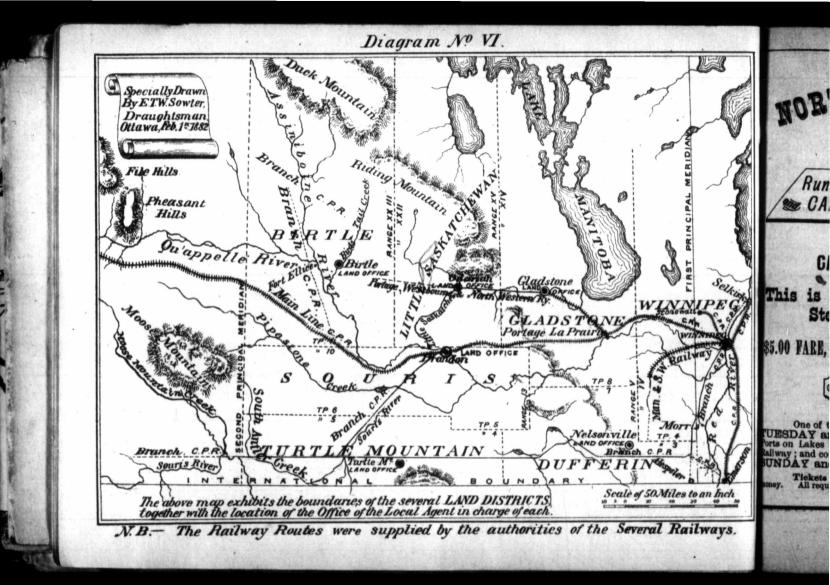
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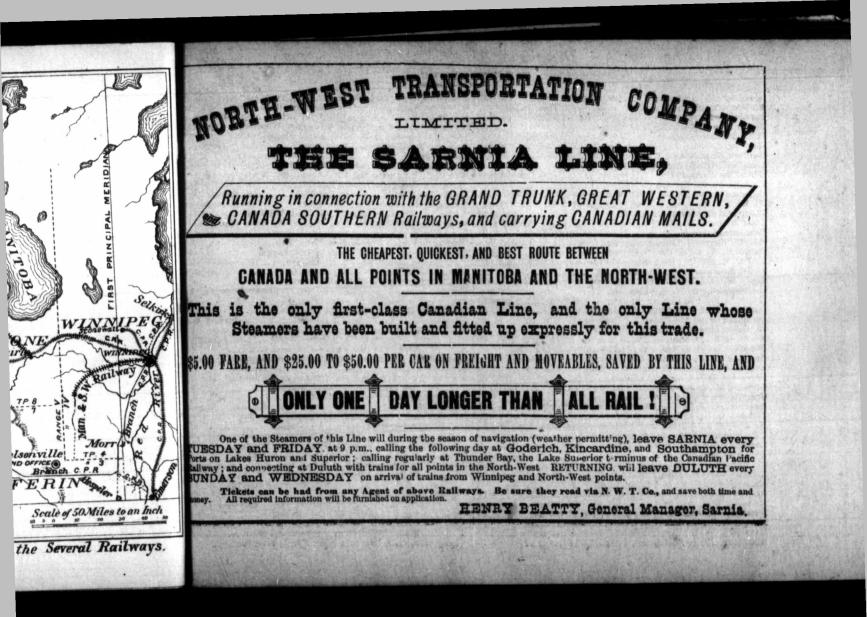
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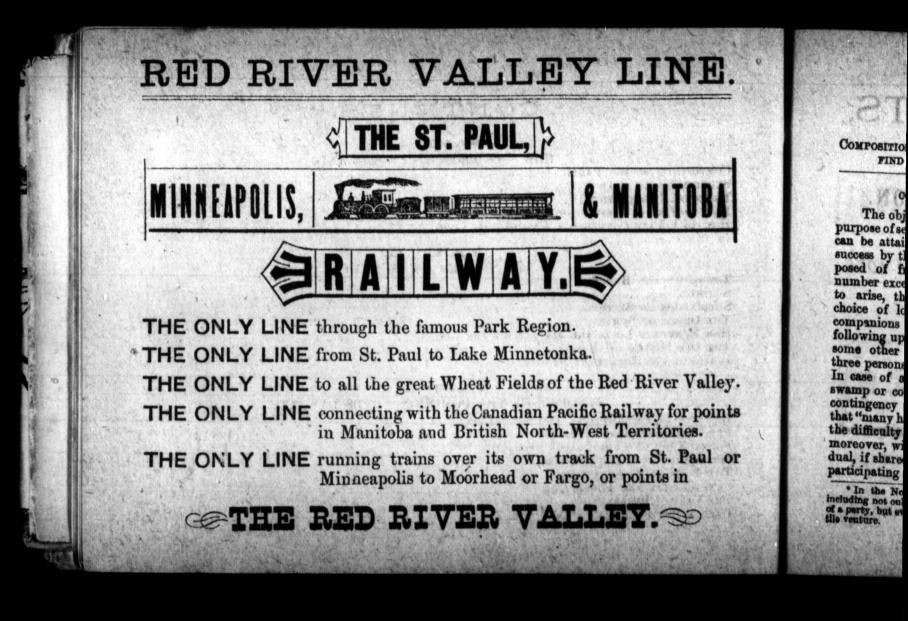
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PART I.

HOW TO PROSPECT FOR LAND.

COMPOSITION OF THE PARTY.—SUGGESTIONS AS TO OUTFIT.—ESSENTIAL INFORMATION.—How TO FIND A PARTICULAR SECTION.—HOW. TO LOCATE CORNERS ON UNSURVEYED LINES.

COMPOSITION OF THE PARTY.

The object of a trip on the prairie, for the purpose of selecting lands to homestead or purchase, can be attained with much more satisfaction and success by the organization of a small party, composed of from two to four persons. If the number exceeds the latter figure, disputes are apt to arise, through conflict of interests, when the choice of locations has to be arrived at. Two companions may get along very well ; but, infollowing up lines, setting off right angles, and in some other situations, the presence of at least three persons will be found to facilitate operations. In case of a break-down, getting "stuck" in a swamp or coulee, or the occurrence of any other contingency of prairie travel, it will be found that "many hands make light work" in overcoming the difficulty. The expense of such an expedition, moreover, will fall much lighter upon the individual, if shared per capita among several explorers participating in the use of a joint outfit. *

* In the North-West the term "outfit" is understood as including not only the transport accommodation and equipment of a party, but even the commercial stock in trade of a mercantile venture.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO OUTFIT.

The necessary articles with which to equip a party of Land Prospectors are but few in number, and, with the single exception of means of transportation, very inexpensive. The quantity of provisions to be taken along must be determined (1) by the number of the party; (2) by the length of time it is expected the trip will last; and (3) by the possibility of obtaining further supplies while in the field.

Land hunters will find it to their great advantage, no matter what may be their transportation facilities, to travel on such an excursion as lightly laden as possible, for, by duly observing this consideration, they will be able to pass without check over rough country and through bad places, which would be altogether impossible if they carried much freight.

The most convenient way, if the Prospectors do not already possess teams of their own, will be for them to purchase or hire a a waggon (if a light one, all the better) drawn by a pair of native ponies. As these hardy animals thrive on the grass of the prairie mea-

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dows, the necessity for the party carrying with them oats or other forage may be obviated.

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An alternative plan—almost equally good, and rather less expensive—would be to purchase or hire a Red River cart (drawn either by ox * or native pony) to carry the tent, blankets, and provisions of the party, the land hunters themselves going afoot. A party so provided may travel slowly, it is true; but, hke the snail, they will carry their home along with them, and can go anywhere.

An extra horse, with saddle and bridle +, will be found a useful adjunct to the outfit; and such should be equipped with breast-band and rope traces arranged, like those worn by the charger of a non-commissioned officer of field artillery, so that the animal can be readily attached to the vehicle should aid be necessary to enable it to pass over an awkward spot.

The following lists include the requisites for practical and economical Prospectors; and, though every article mentioned may not by some be deemed indispensable, these catalogues will, no doubt, be found of assistance to novices organizing such an expedition for the first time:

* Oren in the North-West are almost invariably put in harness, a more efficient and humane method of attaching them to the vehicle than the old-fashioned system of yoking.

† Much waste of time may be prevented, when on the prairle, in selecting trails, as well as in the searching for mounds and planting of flags, if a mounted member of the party undertakes these useful duties. A man on horseback obtains such a much optier view of the country than do those who go afoot, and his movements should be so much quicker.

Party Outfit: A general map of the portion of Manitoba or the North-West Territories to be visited; a telescope or binocular field-glass; a pocket compass *; a measuring tape or chain; a cross-staff +; three light rods, about eight or ten feet long, all the better if iron-shod, with a strip of white calico as a flag for each; a tent (size according to number of party.) provided with poles if for prairie use; a camp-kettle; a frying-pan; a tea-pot; an axe; an auger; a butcher's knife; a lantern; a a scythe and whetstone ‡; a halter, bell, § and pair of hobbles for each animal; 50 feet of one nch

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* It should be remembered that the needle of the magnetic compass does not point exactly to the true north, the amount of variation being different according to locality. In the North-West the true north is from fourteen degrees, in Manitoba, to twentyfour degrees, near the Rocky Mountains, west of the direction in which the needle points. An approximate allowance should therefore be made.

† A "cross-staff," which is a simple but most useful im-

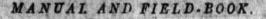
plement with which to perform a rough survey, is very easy of construction, being a piece of board, say two inches in thickness, with two grooves sawn across the surface at right angles to each other. This is then firmly screwed upon a staff about five feet long, the foot of which should be sharpened to a point, and also be iron-shod if convenient. The head of a cross-staff may be either square or circular, but one of the latter

form has a better look, and is less liable to damage in travelling. The length of the grooves need not exceed six or eight inches.

: When mosquitoes are very troublesome, animals will not leave the "smudge" to graze, and it may be necessary to cut grass for them.

s The use of bells will obviate much trouble in finding animals feeding in a country where there are bluffs or patches of woods.





rope; a spade; strong cord; and nails and screws.

N. B.—A coal-oil stove * will be found very useful in a prairie region absolutely destitute of wood. It should, however, be enclosed in a small box that would serve to preserve it from injury while travelling, and protect it from the wind when in use.

Groceries and Provisions: Bacon; potatoes or beans; biscuits; flour; tea or coffee; sugar; pepper, salt, and mustard; molasses; dried apples; coal oil; matches; soap; baking powder; and candles.

Personal Requisites: Each member of the party should supply himself with the following: THE LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK; red-and-blue pencil; black-lead pencil; knife, fork, and spoon; tin plate and pint drinking cup; change of shirt, drawers, and socks; a towel; a pair of blankets; mosquito bars; a waterproof coat, poncho, or sheet; and long boots +. A buffalo robe would be found desirable in early spring or late in the fall.

One or two guns among the party would provide, during the proper seasons, variety for the bill of fare.

NG.

t These will be found very comfortable for wear in the early morning, when the long grass is heavy with dew. They may be discarded later in the day.

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION.

When the Prospectors have made up their minds as to the particular part of the country they will explore in search of farms to suit their requirements, they should ascertain in which Land District the locality is situate, and proceed to the office of the "Local Agent," in charge, who is the official representative of the Dominion Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior. [See Diagram No. VI, exhibiting the boundaries of the various Land Districts east of the Second Principal Meridian. Here they will be furnished, free of cost, with all the information the Agent's books contain calculated to assist the would-be settler or purchaser in making his selection with the least possible difficulty and loss of time.* The following suggestions are offered as indicating the general information that should be obtained of a Local Agent :---

1. As to the most promising localities the District contains, having regard to the primary requisites, viz : Rich land, sufficiency of timber, and good water.

2 Should all of these desiderata not be attainable in any locality that appears attractive, it would be important to ascertain what prospect there

"One or more "land guides" are attached to each Dominion Lands Office to assist intending settlers to find the localities they wish to inspect ; but their services are chiefly required for conducting large parties of immigrants arriving from Europe. With the assistance of this MANUAL, small parties composed of men of ordinary intelligence and perseverance can carry out their purpose more satisfactorily on their "own hoek."

^{*} A stove of this kind will be found invaluable by a settler's wife during the preliminary stages of establishing a home on the prairie, as, owing to its non-radiation of heat, it can be used inside of a shanty having no partitions without causing discomfort, where any other kind of stove would be found intolerable.

VAUGHAN, DENNIS, & CO., Land Brokers, Valuators, SURVEYORS, AND ENGINEERS.

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50,000 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.

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would be of making up any particular deficiency. For instance, whether wood-lots would be obtainable, if the country it is proposed to locate in should be open prairie; or what results would be likely to attend the sinking of wells, if there be no permanent fresh water lakes, ponds, or streams in the locality.

3. Present facilities for reaching the townships under enquiry should be ascertained; and the prospects of securing improved means of transportation and communication, in the near future, might also be taken into consideration.

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After deciding in what particular townships they will pursue their search, the Prospectors should obtain the following specific information in regard to them :—

1. As to which quarter-sections have already been entered for by other parties, all of which should be carefully crossed off on one of the blank township diagrams in the Appendix. These being closed against further entry (unless in case of cancellation on account of non-fulfilment of conditions,) the unmarked quarter-sections will shew at a glance all the lands in the township that it is necessary to examine. The diagram itself exhibits, in blank, the even-numbered sections, which are the only sections available for homesteading or pre-emption; the remainder being obtainable by purchase only, from the Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Hudson's Bay Company, or private proprietors who have already acquired them.

2. As to the characteristics of the locality. The

Local Agent, on request, will show to an applicant a copy of the official map of the survey of any particular township, drawn on a scale of two inches to the mile. From this the Prospector may note upon a section diagram (also in the Appendix) any features distinguishing the quarter-sections still open for entry. The points to be specially observed and marked down are :--

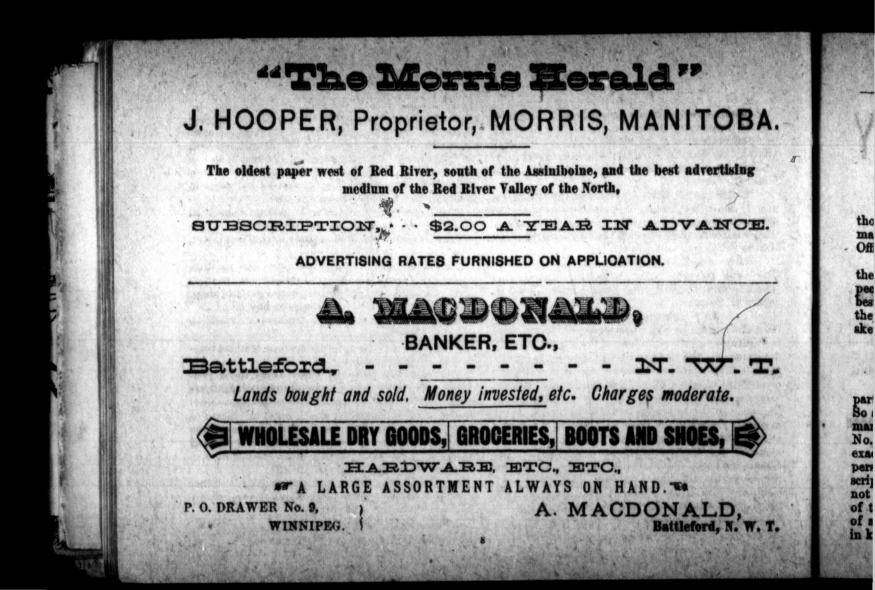
- (a) The quality of the soil—whether classified as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th class.
- (b) Whether the land is prairie, timbered, wet, or swampy.
- (c) The course of any creek, and the position of any lake or pond (fresh, salt, or alkaline) not exhibited in the general map.
- (d) The situation of swamp or hay lands.
- (e) The location of such timber or brush as there may be.
- (f) The direction of any road or trail traversing the land.

As most Prospectors are not likely to be provided with the means of sketching such features on the blank diagrams in all the ordinary colours employed in topography, the following system is suggested as practically sufficient for enquirers who have provided themselves with a blue-and-red pencil as well as the ordinary black-lead one :--

Leave open prairie (blank) blank.

Show streams, lakes, and ponds (blue) in blue. Show swamps (green dots on yellow ground) by

dotting in with blue. Show wooded land (green) in red.



MANUAL AND FIELD.BOOK.

Show scrub or brush (in green dots) by dotting in with red.

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Show brule, or wood land burnt over (light brown,) in blue, dotted over with red.

Show ridges or hills by sketching them in with black.

Show roads or trails by dotting in with black.

N.B.—The colours in italics given above are those employed in the ordinary topography of such maps as the Prospectors will examine at any Land Office.

Having thus noted the principal features on the blank diagrams of their field-books, the prospectors should finally seek information as to the best trail to follow in order to reach the townships they purpose examining, and this should be sketched down on the general map.

HOW TO FIND A PARTICULAR SECTION.

Upon nearing the locality to be explored, the party should keep on the look-out for a "mound." So soon as one is perceived, an examination of the marks upon the post in its centre [See Diagram No. V.] will acquaint the Prospectors with the exact situation in which they then stand. Any person who comprehends the meaning of the inscriptions on township or section corner posts cannot possibly get lost within the surveyed districts of the North-West, and, with or without the aid of a compass, he should experience little difficulty in keeping on the course he wishes to follow.

Having at last reached such a mound in immediate proximity to one of the sections it is desired to examine, in order to reach the actual spot it is only necessary to follow up one of the surveyed lines leading in the proper direction, which may be readily done by the following method : Let two members of the party be designated "A" and "B." Let A plant the cross-staff against the post in the centre of the mound, and by use of the pocketcompass, and allowing for the variation, set one of the grooves in the direction of north-and-south. Then let B, on horseback, start off in the required direction (whether north, south, east, or west,) A directing him by motions, so that he proceeds on a correct course. When he has gone about half a mile, he should be able to find the mound erected at the quarter-section corner (marked with the "1" sign only.) Here he may plant his flag. Two points being thus absolutely established, by placing the cross-staff on either of them, and aligning one of its grooves on the flag planted upon the other, lines can be set off, either north-and-south or eastand-west, with almost perfect accuracy. All that is necessary is for A to glance through the groove pointing in the particular direction required, to be able to direct B upon a true course any distance within the range of his sight.

HOW TO LOCATE CORNERS ON UNSURVEYED LINES.

To ascertain the true centre of any section, or the position of a section or quarter-section corner

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And will contain, not only the names of the different residents in the several cities, towns, and villages, but will include all reports connected with the trade of the Province, the growth of the towns, and harvest returns, together with an amount of details carefully collected, not to be found in any other publication, and of such a reliable nature as to prove invaluable to politicians, students, and intending settlers.

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on any unsurveyed line, is a very simple matter with the aid of the cross-staff, by adopting the following method :--

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To find the centre of Sect. 14 :- Let B plant one flag on the mound at a, and another on that at b : and let A plant the cross-staff at c, aligning one of the grooves on the flag at b. Then let B plant a third flag a few chains west of c, being directed by A through the groove pointing in that direction ; and call this fresh point d. Finally, let A walk westward, according to the line indicated by the flags at d and c, until he can not only align those flags through the one groove, but that standing at a through the groove pointing south. When this is the case, the point whereon the cross-staff then stands will be the actual centre of the section ; and a picket to mark its position, thus ascertained, may now be driven in.

To find the point g, where the unsurveyed line dividing the two sections is intersected, a similar plan may be followed by obtaining the requisite bearings from the mounds most convenient.

In order to determine the relative position of any of the corners of sections or quarter-sections occurring on the unsurveyed limit of a road allowance, the most ready plan is to plant the crossstaff at the post in the mound immediately opposite the point it is desired to ascertain, and align one of its grooves upon a flag erected on some | to i, and drive in a picket.

adjacent mound. The corner to be located may then be measured, in the direction of the other groove, at a distance of one chain Referring to the accom-

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PART II

THE SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

Townships and Ranges.—Sections.—Subdivision of Sections.—The Order of Survey.—How Surveyed Lines are Marked on the Ground.—The Old System of Survey.—Limits of the Different Systems.

TOWNSHIPS AND RANGES.

CHIMIN (1919)

Under the improved system of survey, now in force, Dominion lands in the North-West Territories are laid off in four-sided "townships," almost square in form, bounded on their east and west sides by lines which are meridians of longitude (*i.e.*, radiating from the North Pole,) and on the north and south sides by lines which are chords of the circular parallels of latitude intersecting such meridians.

A township measures on its east and west sides, from centre to centre of the road allowances which form its actual boundaries, exactly 483 chains, and on its north and south sides 486 chains, more or less, subject to the deficiency or surplus resulting from the convergence or divergence of the meridians, as the case may be, caused by the curvature of the surface of the Globe.

Townships are numbered in regular order northward from the 49th Parallel of north latitude, which forms the International Boundary Line between the territories of Canada and those of the United States [See Diagram No. 1] and

they lie in "ranges" which are numbered in regular succession westward of certain standard north-and-south lines first established, under the name of "principal meridians," which are distinctly set down on all Government maps.* There are also certain ranges lying (and numbered) east of the First Principal Meridian, and likewise some townships lying (and numbered) south of the 49th Parallel; but these latter are situate east of the Lake of the Woods.

SECTIONS.

Each township is subdivided into thirty-six "sections" of 640 acres, or one square mile, more or less (the exact area being, like that of the township itself, subject to the convergence or divergence of meridians,) together with certain road allowances, having a width of one chain, on each

* The First Principal Meridian runs northward from a point on the International Boundary about eleven miles west of the town of Emerson. The Second Principal Meridian is established upon the 102nd meridian of west longitude, passing about thirty miles west of Fort Ellice. The Third, Fourth, and Fith Principal Meridians are identical with the 106th, 110th, and 114th meridians of longitude respectively.

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EMERSON, MANITOBA, BY C. S. DOUGLAS.

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section line running north-and-south, and on every alternate section line running east-and-west. [See Diagram No. II.]

The sections are laid out of the precise width of eighty chains (or eighty-one chains, including the contiguous road allowance) on certain lines running east-and-west called "base lines;" and the meridians bounding sections are drawn thence both northward and southward to the depth of two townships, to certain "correction lines." [See Diagram No. I.]

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All sections south of a base line will accordingly have their northern and southern boundary lines rather more than eighty chains, while the northern and southern boundaries of sections in the townships laid off north of the same base line will correspondingly measure somewhat less than the normal dimension of eighty chains.

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	7	8	9	10	11	12	
11	6	5	4	3	2	1 36	n
	31	32	33	34	35	36	B
	30	29	28	27	26	25	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	1

The above diagram serves to exhibit the discrepancies arising from the convergence or divergence of the meridians, though in an exaggerated degree for the purpose of distinct illustration. It will be readily seen that the area of the sections

into which the township surveyed north of the base line A B is subdivided decrease in area the farther from such base line they are situate, while, in the case of the sections in another township laid off upon the same base line, but to the south of it, the very reverse is the case. *

The survey upon each base line \dagger is carried, northward and southward, to the depth of two tiers of townships. Thus, as four tiers in all are surveyed from each several base line, the meridians forming the eastern and western boundaries of the sections necessarily approach, though they do not exactly meet, each other at a distance of two townships from such base lines. Terminating upon opposite sides of the road allowance, they produce what is technically known as the "jog," resulting from their want of parallelism, which is shewn upon the correction lines, \ddagger already spoken of, and as exhibited in Diagram No. I

* Though the above particulars are given in explanation of the system of survey, the discrepancies resulting within the latitudes bounding the Fertile Belt are practically inappreciable to the sett er, the difference between the length of the north and south boundaries of a township being actually only a few links more or less than a chain, according to the particular township in question; or the difference is only about half a foo between the northern and southern boundary of a quarter-section, a distance of half a mile.

the First Base Line is identical with the 49th Parallel of north latitude (the International Boundary.) The Second Base Line runs east and west between Townships 4 and 5; the Third between Townships 8 and 9; and so on, northerly, in regular succession, at intervals of every four tiers of townships.

t The First Correction Line is between Townships 2 and 3; the Second, between Townships 6 and 7; the Third, between Townships 10 and 11; and so on, in regular succession, at intervals of four townships.

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BY ALFRED H. ALLEN, F.I.O., F.O.S.,

Lecturer on Chemistry at the Sheffield School of Medicine; Public Analyst for the West Riding of Yorkshire, the Northern Division of Derbyshire, and the Boroughs of Sheffield, Chesterfield, Rotherham, Barnsley, and Doncaster.

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MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.

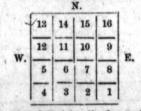
The above figure shows, in an exaggerated degree, how irregular width of the road allowances on all correction lines results from the same cause.

SUBDIVISION OF SECTIONS.

Each section of a township is subdivided into "quarter-sections" containing 160 acres each, or half a mile square, more or less, as shown in the accompanying diagram, and they are referred to pespectively as the N.E. 1, the N.W. 1, the S.E. 1, or the S.W. 1 of the section of which they form part.



The terms "half-quarter-section" and "quarterquarter-section" are legal designations expressing the quantity of 80 and 40 acres respectively ; but, to facilitate the description for letters patent of less than a half-quarter-section, the quarter-sections comprising every separate section are, in accordance with the boundaries of the same as planted in the original survey, supposed to be further subdivided each into four quarter-quarter-sections (of 40 acres each) and these may be referred to by the numbers as shewn on the following diagram of a section so cut up into "legal subdivisions :"



"Legal Subaivisions" of a Section.

The entry-certificates and letters patent describing wood-lots disposed of by the Government to settlers designate such small parcels of land by referring to them as certain parts of legal subdivisions numbered as above shewn. Wood-lots are generally rectangular, having a narrow front upon a section line.

THE ORDER OF SURVEY.

Previous to the subdivision of Dominica lands into townships, sections, and quarter-sections, the

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as follow :#

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l and 22.		1 26	1 89	40 and 41	0 88	1 76	2 64
and 23	0 64	1 28	1 92	41 and 42	0 90	1 80	2 70
and 24	0 65	1 30	1 95	42 and 43,	0 92	1 84	2 76
and 25	0 66	1 32	1 98	43 and 44	0 95	1 90	2 85
and 26	0 67	1 34	2 01	44 and 45	0 98	1 96	2 94
and 27	0 68	1 36	2 04	45 and 46	1 02	2 04	3 00
and 28	0 69	1 38	2 07	46 and 47	1 07	2 14	3 27
and 29	0 70	1 40	2 10	47 and 48	1 14	2 28	3 42
and 30	0 71	1 42	2 13 1	48 and 49	1 22	2 44	3 66
and 31	0 72	1 44	2 16	49 and 50	1 35	2 70	4 05
and 92	0 73	1 46	2 19	50 and 51	1 45	2 90	4 85
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portion of the off in "block projecting th lines which ar each block. arranged for immediate re townships, and of the feature The outli such a block surveyor, whe of the locali Department.

Lastly, th been thus alrea tract, by a t plant upon th other monume also to set down to a complete t The returns accuracy of y inspection, cons regarding the North-West, w vestors, or sett development of When the far west that a the fractional to on the correctio

portion of the country to be so surveyed is laid off in "blocks" of sixteen toynships each, by projecting the several base lines and meridian lines which are required to form the boundaries of each block. These block surveys are specially arranged for by the Government in advance of immediate requirements for subdivision into townships, and by this means a general knowledge of the features of the country is first obtained.

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The outlines of the townships included within such a block are next surveyed by a different surveyor, whose report extends the knowledge of the locality already in possession of the Department.

Lastly, the townships whose outlines have been thus already defined are subdivided, upon contract, by a third surveyor, who is required to plant upon the ground all the interior posts or other monuments shewn in Diagram No. II, and also to set down in his field-notes all facts necessary to a complete topographical report of the country. The returns of these contract surveyors, the accuracy of which is ensured by a system of inspection, constitute a valuable fund of intelligence regarding the soil and general resources of the North-West, which is available for statesmen, investors, or settlers interested in the progress and development of the country.

When the survey of townships progresses so far west that a fresh principal meridian is reached, the fractional townships resulting from the "jog" on the correction lines are not absorbed into the

adjoining ranges ; but they are allowed to constitute an independent range of such broken townships, [See Range XXX., Diagram No. I.]

HOW SURVEY LINES ARE MARKED ON THE GROUND.

The course of every line surveyed in the North-West is marked upon the ground by the planting or erection of such posts, stones, mounds, or other monuments as will serve the temporary purpose of guiding Prospectors through the country, and which also constitute permanent landmarks to establish the legal boundaries of farms held by different proprietors. *

Only a single row of posts (or other monuments) to indicate the corners of townships, sections, or quarter-sections is placed on the ground to show the line surveyed, except in the case of correction lines. Such posts (or other monuments) are invariably planted along the western limit of the road allowance on all lines running north-and-south, and in the southern limit of the road allowance on all lines running east-and-west. It follows, accordingly, that such corner posts always

* It is not only mischievous and improper, but in the a felony, to remove, alter, or deface any landmark established by the original surveys of the Government. Settlers should therefore never remove such in order to plant a fence or construct a ditch, but conserve the evidences of the true boundaries of their farms with the most jealous care. Land Prospectors also should discountenance any disposition, by reckless companions, to interfere with the monuments on any pretence.



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MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.

stand on the north-east corner of the township, section, or quarter-section to which they belong; also, that these single lines of posts govern the relative position of the corners on the opposite sides of the road allowance (or road allowances) on which they stand, whether the same may be those of adjacent townships, sections, or quartersections. [See Diagram No. II.]

On correction lines, however, the boundaries on both sides of the road allowance are planted with monuments indicating the township, section, and quarter-section corners [See Fig. 3, Diagram No. V.]

The kind of monument employed varies somewhat, according to the material available in the locality surveyed; but the position in which all such are placed is governed by unalterable rules, and the inscriptions or marks are all in conformity.

In a timbered country, a post three inches square, and showing two feet above ground [See Fig. 2, Diagram No. IV.] is firmly planted at the township or section corner to be indicated, and it bears marks as hereafter described. The post distinguishing a quarter-section corner in such a region is three inches wide, being flattened on two sides, and it stands eighteen inches only above the surface, with the flattened sides at right angles to the line on which it stands [See Fig. 1, Diagram No. IV.] In a wooded region where stone abounds, corners are sometimes defined by simple stones correctly planted and properly marked. [See Fig. 3, Diagram No. IV.*] The position of all such corners as are indicated by simple monuments such as a post or stone are further defined by the astronomical bearing and distance therefrom being marked in red chalk upon some adjacent tree, the side of which nearest to the monument is also inscribed with the letters "B. T." cut into the trunk.

In a prairie country, the posts stand in the centre of mounds, generally of earth, thrown up in the form of right-angled pyramids. At the corners of townships these mounds are three feet high, their bases being six feet square; at the corners of sections or quarter-sections the mounds stand 2 ft. 6 in. high, and their bases are five feet square. In the formation of these mounds the earth is taken from four square pits, each being opposite one of the four sides of the mound. [See Fig. 4, Diagram No. IV.] In a prairie country that is also stony, the mounds are often built of stones, piled up around the post so as to conform as nearly as possible to the earth mounds in size and shape. [See Fig. 6, Diagram No. IV.]

If a township or other corner fall in a ravine, the bed of a stream, or some similar situation where it would be impossible to erect a monument of a permanent character, and should a "bearing tree" not be obtainable, the surveyor indicates the posi-

* A stone corner is very rarely to be seen in the North-West, the country having generally an alluvial soil of great rich ness, with no stone whatever.



tion of such corner by erecting at the nearest suitable spot a "witness mound." [See Fig 7, Diagram No. IV.] In this case the mound is in the form of a cone 2 ft. 6 in. high, its base having a diameter of six feet. The post in the centre is marked "W. M." and also inscribed, in red chalk, with the bearing and distance from such mound.

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The posts in all mounds show at least ten inches above the apex of the same, whether the latter have been built of earth or stones.

On ordinary surveyed lines the posts and mounds are so placed that their angles rest upon the line on which they stand. [See Fig. 2, Diagram No. V.]

On correction lines, however, the posts and mounds are erected square with the line, which passes through the centre of two sides of the mound. [See Fig. 1, Diagram No. V.]

Iron posts, which are placed at every tourship corner, consist of either iron bars or tubes, driven into the ground with a sledge, and inscribed, by means of a cold-chisel, with the necessary marks. The mounds in connection with such monuments form an exception to the general rule, in that they are so placed that the iron post stands at the northern angle thereof. There is, however, with iron posts the usual difference in respect to monuments on correction lines, the mounds in connection with which are built with their bases facing the cardinal points of the compass, the iron post being established in the centre of the base of the mound fronting onto the road allowance. [See Figs. 1 and 2,

Diagram No. V., the letters a and b shewing the positions in which iron posts would be planted.]

The letters, marks, and figures on posts and trees are distinctly cut in with a knife or scribing iron; those on iron posts and stone corners, with a a cold-chisel.

Quarter-section corner posts are simply marked with the conventional sign "4" to indicate their character, and bear no inscription shewing to what township or range they belong.

Posts or stone monuments indicating all other corners bear sufficient marks to thoroughly indicate the position they are intended to legally establish; and must always be read from the top of the post downwards.

On township corners, the upper figure on either side of the post indicates the number of the township which that side of the post faces, and the next figure indicates the range. [See Fig. 4, Diagram No. V, for the corner between Townships 5 and 6, Ranges III. and IV.]

On all other section corners, whether on township lines or in the interior of a township, the numbers of the sections only are to be found on the corresponding faces of three sides of the post; but in addition to the section number, the number of the township and that of the range appear on the fourth face, which is invariably the south-west one. [See Figs. 5, 6, and 7, Diagram No. V., for the northerly corner between Sections 34 and 35, Township 5, Range IV.; for the easterly corner between Sections 24 and 25, Township 6, Range VI.;



and for the corner between Sections 15, 16, 21, and 22, Township 6, Range VI.]

The posts planted along the correction lines simply exhibit marks to shew the number of the townships and sections the boundaries of which they form respectively. Township corners have the number of the section shewn on the west side of the post, and the numbers of township and range on its north side, in cases where the posts stand in the northern limit of the road allowance, the letter "R" for "road " alone being marked on the other two sides. [See Fig. 11, Diagram No. V., for the south-east corner of Township 3, Range X.] A correspondingly opposite plan will be found to have been adopted in marking the township corner posts in the southern limit of the road allowance on correction lines. [See Fig. 10, Diagram No. V., for the north-east corner of Township 6, Range V.] Section corner posts on correction lines have the numbers of the sections on their east and west sides, the letter "R" on the side facing the roadway, and on the fourth side the number of the township and range. [See Figs. 12 and 13, Diagram No. V., for the southerly corner between Sections 3 and 4, Township 7, Range VII., and for the northerly corner between Sections 32 and 33, Township 2, Range VI.]

In ranges numbered from the First Principal Meridian the letters "E" or "W" are marked on the post after the number of the range, to denote that it is east or west of that meridian. [See Figs. 8 and 9, Diagram No. V., for the township corner between Townships 5 and 6, Ranges III. and IV. east of the First Principal Meridian, and for the corner between Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15, Township 6, Range IV. west of the First Principal Meridian.]

THE OLD SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

The system of survey in use previous to the season of 1881 is illustrated by Diagram No. III. It will be observed that each township surveyed on this plan has three roads running east-and-west beyond the number contained in a township surveyed according to the modern system [See Diagram No. II.] The number of surveyed lines in such a township is accordingly three more than the number run in a township surveyed on the new system, which fact has a particular interest for the Lond Prospector, inasmuch as there is a difference in the number of mounds to guide him in identifying the position of any particular quarter-section he may be in search of.

A further difference in the two systems, having less special interest for the land hunter, is that, whereas in the new system the deficiency or surplus arising from the convergence or divergence of meridians is distributed among all the sections of a township, under the old system such deficiency or surplus was left in the tier of quartersections adjoining the western boundary of the township, all of the remaining quarter-sections having the four sides of equal dimensions, viz : forty

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chains. To accomplish this result the meridians dividing the sections and quarter-sections were laid out parallel with that forming the eastern boundary of the township, the unsurveyed meridian forming the eastern limit of the road allowance dividing the township in question from the next one west being assumed to be parallel to the surveyed line forming the western limit, and thus being a solitary exception.

Lastly, the road allowances under the old system were 1 chain 50 links wide, instead of one chain only, as fixed under the system according to which lands are now surveyed in the North-West. *

LIMITS OF THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.

The operation of the system of survey in use previous to the season of 1881 is restricted to the area bounded as follows, viz :--To the south, by

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the International Boundary Line ; to the west, by the Second Principal Meridian, so far as the Eighth Correction Line ; by said correction line, so far as the meridian between Ranges XXVIII. and XXIX. west of the First Principal Meridian; by said meridian between Ranges XXVIII. and XXIX, so far as the Seventh Correction Line ; by said correction line, so far as the meridian between Ranges IV. and V. west of the First Principal Meridian ; by said meridian between Ranges IV. and V., sofar as the Sixth Correction Line ; by said correction line, so far as the meridian between Ranges X. and XI. east of the First Principal Meridian ; by said meridian between Ranges X. and XI., so far as the Third Correction Line ; by said correction line, so far as the meridian between Ranges XXX. and XXXI. east of the First Principal Meridian ; and by said meridian between Ranges XXX. and XXXI., so far as the International Boundary Line.

The old system was also followed in the survey of the following lands west of the Second Principal Meridian, viz : Township 44, Range XXD; Township 45, Ranges XXI., XXII., XXVI , XXVII., and XXVIII.; Townships 46 and 47, Ranges XXV., XXVI., XXVII., and XXVIII.; and Township 48, in Ranges XXIV. and XXV.

West of the Third Principal Meridian, the same system has been adopted for Townships 42 to 47 inclusive, Range I, and for Townships 43 and 44, Ranges II and III.

In some of the townships west of the Second Principal Meridian there are also road

^{*} It is estimated that the reduction of the width of the road allowances inaugurated under the modern system of survey, together with the diminution of the number of roads running east-and-west by three in each township, will result in a practical saving of 3,500,000 acres of lands to the public, besides the cost to municipalities of keeping in order so nuch unnecessary roadway, and to the Government of surveying three lines, amounting to eighteen miles, in every township. It is also calculated to discourage the growth of weeds, often arising from the highways being of excessive width. A further fidwantage is involved in the decreased amount of fencing required by each settler. The legislation to effect such an important economic innovation was carried through Parliament by the Minister of the Interior during the Session of 1881.

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allowances of 1 chain 50 links on every township and section line, though the deficiency or surplus resulting from the convergence or divergence of meridians is distributed as under the present system. In these townships all section lines are survayed and posted as under the old system proper. This mixed system of survey is restricted to the following lands, all being west of the Second Principal Meridian :- Townships 1 and 2, Ranges I. to VIII., inclusive; Townships 19 to 30, Ranges I. to XII., inclusive; and Townships 27 to 30, Ranges XIII. to XVI., inclusive.

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Whenever a "gore" occurs between two adjoining townships or ranges surveyed according to different systems, and when the number of the fractional township or range is the same as the adjoining one surveyed previously, such township or range is designated by its number followed by the letter "A", as for instance "Township 19, A" for the gore between townships 18 and 19 west of the Second Principal Meridian, and "Range XXI, A" for the gore between ranges XX and XXI west of the Second Principal Meridian.

N. B.—The line between two parts of the country surveyed according to different systems is always marked on the ground in the same manner as a correction line : that is to say, mounds and posts are placed on both sides of the road allowance on such line, each row governing the position of the section and quarter-section corners on its own side. The road allowance in such cases is always 1 chain 50 links.



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Dyspepsia. Nervous Affections, General Debility, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Paralysis, Chronic Diarrhom, Boils, Dropsy, Humours, Female Complaints, Liver Complaint, Remittent Fever, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system,



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Supplies the blood with its vital principle, or life element, IRON, infusing Strength, Vigour, and New Life into all parts of the system. BEING FREE FROM ALCOHOL, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction; but are permanent,

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PART III.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DOMINION LANDS LAW, Erc.

HOMESTEADS, PRE-EMPTIONS, AND WOOD-LOTS.—PURCHASE AND LEASE OF LANDS.--COLONIZATION FACILITIES.—FOREST-TREE CULTURE CLAIMS ABOLISHED.—IMPORTANCE OF A LEGAL ENTRY.--THE POSITION OF SQUATTERS.—CANCELLATION AND FORFEITURE.—VARIOUS RESERVES.—USEFUL HINTS TO LAND PROSPECTORS.

Canadian public lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories may be acquired either by homesteading (as a free grant) or by purchase ou the terms set forth in the Regulations issued by the Department of the Interior The information contained in this and subsequent pages has been summarized from the Consolidated Dominion Lands Act, 1879, and the amendments thereto of 1880 and[1881; from the Regulations for disposing of the public lands now in force; and from various other authorities.

HOMESTEADS, PRE-EMPTIONS, AND WOOD-LOTS.

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A "homestead," which is limited in extent to a farm of 160 acres, is a free gift from the Government on condition of three years' actual residence and cultivation*; but a "pre-emption" entry, giving the right of priority of purchase at a future period, for an additional tract of 160 acres, is also allowed to each homestead settler, who may occupy and cultivate the whole 320 acres for three years without any payment whatever except the entry fees, subject, however, to the fulfil-

* No one who has already obtained a homestead grant is parmitted to enter for a second.

ment of the obligations attaching to the homestead grant.* Only the even-numbered sections of a township can be taken up as homesteads and pre-emptions. The price of a pre-emption, according to its class, is governed by the latest official Regulations, and must be paid in one sum at the expiration of three years after entry.

Settlers in townships where wood is scarce, or altogether wanting, are allowed to purchase "wood lots" not exceeding 20 acres in size, out of timbered land, in some adjacent locality, reserved for the purpose. The price of wood-lots is \$5.00 per acre. [See latest Regulations, as to building timber, etc.]

Settlers are strictly forbidden to dispose of wood from off their homesteads, pre-emptions, or wood-lots (previous to issue of patent) to saw-mill proprietors or any person other than an actual

⁹ A settler must commence residence within six months after entry, and may not absent himself from his homestead for a longer period than six months without special leave from the Minister of the Interior, to obtain which the application should set forth in plain terms the grounds upon which the indulgence is asked. The affidavit of the applicant would lead weight to his representation of the circumstances.



settler for his own use. Breach of this condition entails forfeiture of entries for all three, with other penalties.

While he faithfully performs the homestead conditions, a settler enjoys the full rights of proprietorship, even previous to receiving patent. Nonfulfilment of conditions, however, renders the entries for homestead, pre-emption, and wood-lot subject to cancellation, the right to hold the two latter claims being entirely contingent on actual performance of homestead obligations. On cancellation, all improvements become forfeited to the Crown, and the ex-holder is prohibited from making a second homestead entry.

The title of all lands remains with the Crown till after the patent is issued. Unpatented lands are consequently not liable to seizure for debt, nor do they afford any security for obtaining credit or loans. In case a settler dies, the law allows his executors to fulfil the deceased's homestead obligations, that the estate may be secured to his heirs.

Any man over eighteen years of age, or any woman who is the sole head of a family, may take up a homestead. If the citizen of a foreign country, such settler is required to become a British subject, by naturalization, previous to issue of patent, which can be done under the law on completion of his or her three years' residence on the homestead. [See Appendix, page 57.]

PURCHASE AND LEASE OF LANDS.

Lands may be purchased direct from the Government under the Regulations for the time

being [See official advertisement], but only in the odd-numbered sections of a township.

No individual person may purchase from the Government, except under the "Colonization" regulations, more than 640 acres.

Ordinary purchases must be made at the office of the Local Agent, and in lawful money of Canada, unless by "scrip," or military or Mounted Police bounty warrant. [See Pages 41 and 43.] Land offices being usually established in positions in advance of banking facilities, cheques cannot be accepted by the Agent without personal risk and inconvenience. Money order offices not ordinarily existing in such localities, remittances by post should be sent in registered letters.

Pasturage, mineral, and timbered lands may be leased from the Department of the Interior in accordance with the terms set forth in departmental Regulations.

COLONIZATION FACILITIES.

Special facilities are offered for the cultivation or colonization of large tracts of land, a choice being offered of two distinct plans for acquiring such. [See latest Regulations.]

FOREST-TREE CULTURE CLAIMS ABOLISHED.

The Forest-Tree Culture clauses of the Dominion Lands Act became inoperative when the Government, with the sanction of Parliament, appropriated the whole of the unalienated Dominion lands, with the exception of the proportion reserved for homesteads, to the single purpose of

The Marquette Review AND PORTAGE TIMES. PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY - - - BY COLLINS & CAMERON, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. A 32-COLUMN NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK; - \$2.00 PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE. PRICE. The Largest, Cheapest, and Best JOURNAL INDEPENDENT PUBLISHED IN THE Province of Manitoba, or

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

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producing a fund out of which to assist the building of railways in the North-West.

IMPORTANCE OF A LEGAL ENTRY.

All who seek to acquire Dominion lands in the North-West, whether by homesteading or purchase, should secure an entry * for the same, with the least possible delay, at the office of the Local Agent in whose district such lands may be, because the law provides that "every entry-receipt or certificate issued by an Agent of Dominion Lands shall, unless such entry shall have been subsequently cancelled," entitle the person to whom the same has been granted to, "maintain suits at law or in equity against any wrong-doer or trespasser on the lands so entered, as effectually as he could do under a patent of such lands from the Crown."

THE POSITION OF "SQUATTERS."

No entry can, of course, be made for lands still unsurveyed, or, even if surveyed, not yet in the hands of the Local Agent for disposal. A settler, therefore, who makes improvements under such circumstances does so entirely at his own risk, and must rely upon actual continuous residence and practical cultivation as the grounds upon which to establish an equitable right to hold his claim.

No time should be wasted by such a settler, however, in asserting his position at the earliest moment when such can effectually be done. The Act states that, "in case of a claim from actual settlement in then unsurveyed lands, the claimant must file such application within three months after due notice has been received at the Local Office of such lands having been surveyed and the survey thereof confirmed," accompanied by legal proofs * of settlement and improvement, "whereupon such claimant shall be allowed to enter, to the extent of 160 acres as a homestead, the lands, as the same may have been surveyed and laid out, upon which he may be resident, in such manner as to cover his most valuable improvements."

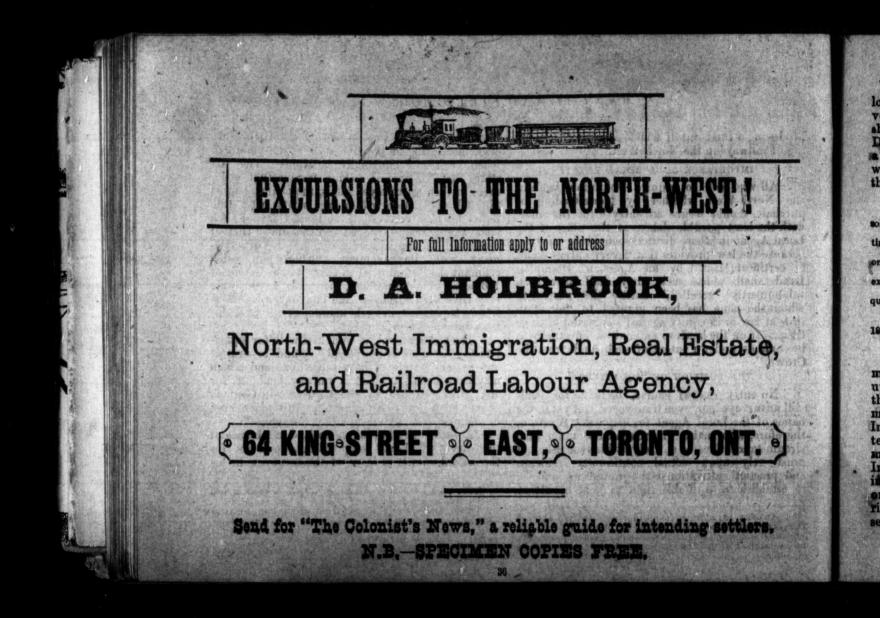
The Government, it would be well for squatters to remember, is not legally bound to protect any person "found to have settled on land which may have been set apart as railway land, or for any other purpose, by the Governor-in-Council, or which, by law or by allotment duly made, may be claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company."

A settler who has taken up land in advance of the surveys + should keep a bright look-out for the arrival, sooner or later, of the surveyors in his

^{*} An office fee of \$10 is charged for each entry-certificate. The entry must be personally applied for, except in the case of intending emigrants from Europe, who may enter by an agent duly authorized by them under the sunction of the Minister of the Interior.

^{*} The affidavit of the claimant, supported by those of two

disinterested and credible persons acquainted with the facts: † Such settler would act wisely in driving in pickets to mark the boundaries of the land he desires to hold as a home-stead. These boundaries should be laid off east-and-west and north-and-south, as near as may be, a distance of forty chains (half-a-mile) on each side. Upon every picket the claimant should cut in his name in readable characters.



locality. In addition to furnishing all necessary verbal information as to his improvements, he should also be particular to make before the Dominion Land Surveyor at the head of the party a declaration, after the following form, to be forwarded to Ottawa with the other official returns of the survey :

Statutory Declaration of Occupation.

formerly of in the

solemnly declare :-

That I first entered into occupation of and began continuous residence upon the in Township No. on the day of quarter of Section Range

That I have also cultivated the said quarter-section to the extent each season, since that date, of

18

That I am not aware of any other claimant to the said quarter section.

Declared before me this day of

............... D. L. S.

In the event of a dispute between two or more squatters as to the right to hold lands taken up in advance of the surveys, the law declares that the homestead right shall belong to him who made the first settlement on the land in question. In cases, however, where it is shewn that the contending parties have each made valuable improvements on the disputed claim, the Minister of the Interior has power, on the survey of the township in which the lands are situate taking place, to order a division of the same, to preserve to the rival claimants, so far as practicable, their own several improvements ; and he has authority

further to direct that whatever the land thus apportioned to each such claimant may be deficient of the conventional area of a homestead (160 acres) may be made up to him out of unoccupied quarter-sections adjoining.

No claim for a homestead entry upon oddnumbered sections, or upon Hudson's Bay Company, School, or Indian lands has the least chance of being admitted, if the claimant be unable to show that he commenced occupation and improvement previous to survey. The importance of making the statutory declaration before the surveyor, as already mentioned, is therefore sufficiently obvious.

CANCELLATION AND FORFEITURE.

The following extracts from the Act shew the law in regard to the cancellation of homesteads for non-fulfilment of conditions :

"In case it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that the settler has voluntarily relinquished his claim, or / has been absent from the land entered by him for more than six months in any one year without leave of absence from the Minister of the Interior, then the right to such land shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be cancelled by the said Minister; and the settler so relinquishing or abandoning his claim shall not, except in special cases, in the discretion of the Minister, be permitted to

"The Minister of the Interior may at any time order an inspection of any homestead or homesteads in reference to which there may be reason to believe the foregoing provisions, as regards settlement and cultivation, have not been or are not being carried out, and may, on report of the facts, cancel the entry of such homestead or homesteads.

" And in the case of a cancelled homestead, with or without improvements thereon, the same shall not be considered as of

MANITOBA Mortgage and Investment Company, (LIMITED.) Capital, - - - \$2,500,000.

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This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of real estate in Manitoba.

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ROSS, KILLAM, & HAGGART, SOLICITORS. right open and of the connection of the Min For

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right open for fresh entry, but may be held for sale of the land and of the improvements, or of the improvements thereon, in connection with a fresh homestead entry thereol, at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior."

Forms of application for the cancellation of entries respecting which the homestead conditions have not been fulfilled may be obtained of any Local Agent. Legal proofs (*i.e.* the affidavit of the applicant, supported by those of two credible witnesses) must accompany the application. On the requisite documents being filed with him, the Local Agent gives the party concerned notice to appear, personally or by representative, at the Land Office within thirty days, to disprove the allegations in the affidavits, or otherwise show cause why his entry should not be cancelled. At the end of that period the matter is referred to Ottawa for the decision of the Minister.

The law contains necessary provisions for the annulling of entries or patents issued erroneously, illegally, or through the perpetration of fraud.

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THE VARIOUS RESERVES.

Hudson's Bay Lands :--According to Article 5 of the terms and conditions in the deed of surrender from the Hudson's Bay Company, to the Canadian Government, of its claims upon the lands of the North-West, the Company is allowed onetwentieth of all the lands surveyed into townships within what is designated in that document as the "Fertile Belt." This apportionment has been fulfilled by setting apart two entire sections in every fifth township, and one section and three-fourths of a section in all other townships within the territory referred to. Thus, in every township numbered 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and so on, in regular succession northerly from the International Boundary, the whole of Sections 8 and 26 are so appropriated; but, in all townships not so numbered, the lands set apart for the Company are the whole of Section 8 and the south half and the north-west quarter of Section 26. These lands may be purchased from the Company on easy terms.

School Lands:—The Government, under the authority of Parliament, has appropriated Sections 11 and 29 in every township as an endowment in aid of public education. These "School Lands," as they are commonly called, are at present held by the Minister of the Interior, in trust, for the purposes of their appropriation. It is likely that some of them will very shortly be disposed of, by public auction, at an upset price.

The Settlement Belts:--Certain lands lying within two miles of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, in the Province of Manitoba, are commonly known as lots within the Settlement Belts.* Being occupied by the original colonists of the Red River Settlement, they were reserved from general entry when the government was taken over by Canada from the Hudson's Bay Company. Subsequently, the parties in possession of these river farms, varying in width from three to twenty chains, were given the outer two miles, making

fulfilled by setting apart two entire sections in every fifth township, and one section and three-fourths of a section in all other townships, within the terri-

VENNOR'S ALMANAC FOR 1882.

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VENNOR'S Almanac for the year 1882, may now be purchased of any Bookseller or News Dealer. The Almanac for last year gave to Mr. Vennor a world-wide reputation, and the fact that he has to maintain established fame incited him to more than usual exertion to make the Almanac for this year what it should be.

Mr. Vennor gives, in the just published work, estimates of the weather for every month, and for the subdivisions of the month. The demonstrated accuracy of his system of making weather forecasts gives to the Almanac inestimable value for the farmer, the hort iculturist, the mariner, and for other persons who have special interest in the weather. The assurance is that the Almanac for this year will have a circulation far in excess of that ever before attained by such a publication. It is on sale at the low price of 25 cents, and may be procured from all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada, J. M. STODDART & CO., *Phildelphia*, *Publishers*. Jan. 2, 1882.



THIS HOTEL, which is famed in the annals of Montreal, and well known to all North American travellers, is, for situation, the best in the city, being next to the General Post Office, near to the principal Banks and Public Buildings, the Law Courts and Commercial Exchanges, Railroad and Telegraph Offices. It has been recently re-taken by Mr. Henry Hogan, its former proprietor, who has thoroughly renovated it, added all the modern improvements, and newly furnished it. He has associated with himself, as manager, Mr. Samuel Montgomery, a gentleman already well-known to the travelling community; and, from his past experience as a caterer for the public, is justified in assuring his guests that they will find at the St. Lawrence Hall every comfort that an hotel is capable of affording.

SAML, MONTGOMERT, Manager.

HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.

41

their claims four miles deep, in recognition of what was called the "hay privilege." In some cases, however, the claim for land was commuted by the issue of scrip. The lands granted having, in all cases except those where the title was a subject of dispute, been patented, they may now be purchased either from the original grantees or parties to whom these may have assigned their rights.

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Half-breed Lands: - In fulfilment of the terms upon which Manitoba became a Province of the Dominion, 1,400,000 acres of land in Manitoba were reserved for the children of the half-breed heads of families, in extinguishment of any title they might set up by virtue of their partial Indian descent. This reserve has now been distributed in allotments of 240 acres to each claimant in the various parishes. Such claims may be purchased of the original grantees or of any person to whom they have assigned their rights.

Canadian Pacific Railway Lands :- The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been granted all the lands contained within the odd-numbered sections of townships lying within twenty-four miles on either side of the line. These lands may be purchased on liberal terms from the Company. [See Supplement to the Appendix.]

Miscellaneous:—Under parliamentary authority, various reserves have been made for the use of the Indians and of the Mounted Police, and for the occupation in communities of special classes of immigrants, such as the Mennonites and Icelanders. The Government has power to set apart any lands required to aid the construction of railways; and also such lands as may be needed for town sites, water powers, grazing, mining, lumbering, or other special purposes.

USEFUL HINTS TO PROSPECTORS.

Strangers going to the North-West should be extremely cautious in purchasing the abandonment of any one's homestead claim, as all assignments and transfers of the homestead right (until recommended for patent) are absolutely invalid, though, so far as the party assigning is concerned, such assignment may be deemed by the Dominion Lands authorities as evidence of voluntary abandonment.

Any person, however, whose homestead has been recommended by the Local Agent for letters patent (proofs of fulfilment of conditions having. of course, been filed with him) may legally convey, assign, and transfer his right and title therein. There is a book kept in the Department of the Interior for the registration, at the option of the parties interested, on payment of a fee of \$2.00, of any such assignment of legally assignable rights (proof of which must accompany the application to register;) and the law holds every assignment so registered as valid against any other assignment unregistered or subsequently registered, even if previously made. Every assignment must, for the purpose of registration, be entirely unconditional.

Bounty land warrants, whether issued to men



MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK:

who have served in the North-West Mounted Police or the militia force formerly performing duty in Manitoba, are accepted in payment of all lands for the amount they represent, viz : 160 acres; but purchasers of warrants should be careful to see that the assignment to themselves, as well as all previous assignments, is duly registered at Ottawa. It is essential to its validity that the first assignment of a warrant should be endorsed on the document itself.

Land scrip, whether that issued to half-breed heads of families or of the kind granted to "old' settlers" in the Settlement Belts, to extinguish certain claims, is of the same value as cash, to the bearer, in any purchase of Dominion lands, for the amount represented on its face.

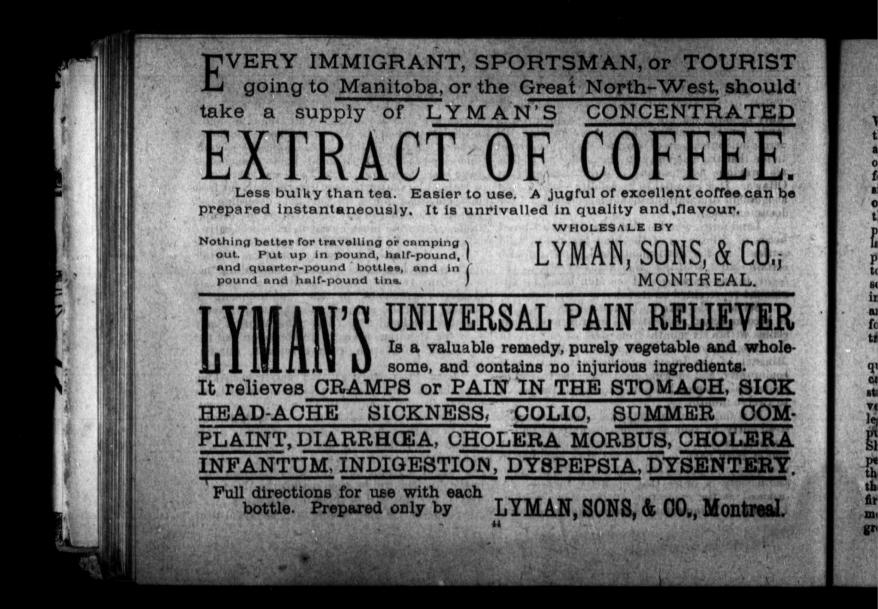
Settlers who take up homesteads are required to become actual residents and improvers of their claims within six months from dete of entry. In the case, however, of immigrants applying to the Minister of the Interior for leave to settle in a community, and shewing good cause, the Governor General-in-Council has power to extend the period to twelve months.

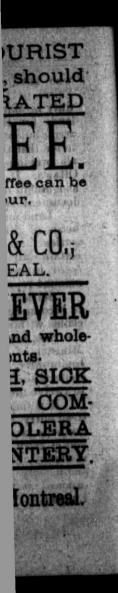
It is important in every case to make a homestead entry as soon as possible, because no patent can issue (as a free grant) until three years from the date of entry have expired; and it is essential to reside on the homestead and caltivate the same continuously in order that no delay may be occasioned at the expiration of the above period. Further, it is important because, should circumstances require the settler to reside elsewhere, a continuous fulfilment of the homestead conditions for twelve months would give him the right, under a special clause of the Act, to purchase such homestead at the current price of the adjacent government lands. The Department holds residence to have been "continuous," in the legal sense, notwithstanding the settler may have been absent from his homestead for a period not exceeding six months altogether in any one year of his occupation ;, cultivation must, however, have been carried on each season by himself or his representatives.

In the case, however, when a certain number of homestead settlers, embracing not less than twenty families, with a view to greater convenience in the establishment of schools, churches, etc., ask to be allowed to settle together in a hamlet or village, the Minister may vary the requirement as to residence on, but not as to the cultivation of, each separate quartersection.

Land Prospectors, will act wisely in making sure that the land they propose to enter for is not already claimed if any way by a prior occupant. As a general rule, it will be found safer to take up land to which no legal or equitable claim is likely to be asserted than to go into disputed posession of a superior location. In the one case, the settler can confidently proceed with his improvements; in the other, he will be hindered by the delay and uncertainty involved in obtaining a decision.

Purchasers of land in Manitoba and the North-





West Territories that has been already patented from the Crown should never pay any portion of the price agreed upon without first satisfying themselves, by obtaining an abstract of title from the Registry Office for the Registration District in which the lands are situate, that no agreements, mortgages, judgments, or other incumbrances are recorded against it ; also, that no arrears of taxes are due upon such property. It should also be remembered that, as the law attaches the greatest possible importance to priority of registration, no delay should be allowed to intervene between the signing of a deed and seeing that it is duly registered. A Registrar's fee in Manitoba for registering an ordinary conveyance is \$2.20; he charges 50 cents for a search, and for an abstract according to the number of the entries of documents affecting the property."

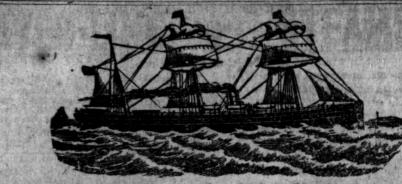
Persons travelling in the North-West are required to be particularly careful to extinguish their camp-fires before leaving them, so that the destructive consequences of a prairie fire may be prevented. Both in Manitoba and the Territories legislation has provided adequate penalties for the punishment of criminal negligence in this respect. Should it happen, however, that a party of Prospectors are threatened by a prairie fire approaching them, and no other means of escape are available, the danger may be effectually overcome by setting fire to the prairie to leeward of the party, and moving the travellers, with their oufit, onto the ground so burnt over. In case of Prospectors losing their animals while in camp during the summer time, it would be well to remember that oxen and horses invariably graze to windward, in order to avoid the flies as much as possible.

In calculating itinerary distances on the map, it is only necessary to remember that a township is about six miles square; by multiplying the number of townships to be passed over by six, a fair idea of the distance to be travelled may be arrived at.

Topographical maps of all townships surveyed since 1879, printed on a scale of 2 in. to the mile, by photo-lithography, may be obtained at any Dominion Lands Office, at 50 cents each.

Land hunters who fail at first to find locations to suit them should push further west, to obtain a more extensive choice. It will often happen, however, that, on their return journey, they will be surprised to find contented families and growing crops upon the very farms that they themselves rejected as unworthy of their selection only a few weeks previous.

Lastly, manly Prospectors will not feel discouraged if they should be bitten by a mosquito, or be teased by a fly, during sultry weather. Experience shows that a "tender-foot," as a new arrival in the North-West is called, invariably attracts the largest share of the attention of these pests, which it is comforting to know always disappear as the settlement and cultivation of the country progress. Dominion Line of Steamships, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Bailway of Canada.



Mississippi Dominion SteamshipCo., (LIMITED.)

S	Tmers' Names.	Captains. To	ns rea.	St mers' Names	. Captains. To	ms reg.	St'mers' Na	mes. Captains. To	ons reg.	St'mers' Name.	s. Captains. To	ms reg.
and the second	ancouver.	(Bulang),	5,700	Dominion,	Reid,	3,176	Oregon,	(Building),	3,712	Texas,	Prowse,	2,750
	Sarnia,	(Building),	3,712	Teutonia,	Bouchette,	2,690	Toronto,	Gibson,		Quebec,	Dale, McAulay,	2,620
	Brooklyn,	Lindall.	3,600	Mississippi,	Gibson,	2,558	Ontario,	Williams,	3,176	St. Louis,	McAulay,	2,000
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APPENDIX.

CANADA SHIPPING COMPANY

F OF DOMINION LAND OFFICES.—CORRESPONDENCE WITH OFFICIALS.—VARIOUS USEFUL FORMS.— HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION PRIVILEGES.—NATURALIZATION LAW OF CANADA.—TABLES OF LINEAL MEASURE, ETC.—SKELETON TOWNSHIP DIAGRAMS.—SKELETON SECTION DEAGRAMS.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICES.

The following is a list of the official names of the Local Districts, as shown in Diagram No. VI., together with the post-office address of the Local Agent :---

WINNIPEG-Winnipeg.

GLADSTONE -Gladstone.

BIRTLE - Birtle.

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REAL.

DUFFERIN -Nelsonville.

TURILE MOUNTAIN-Turtle Mountain.

Souris-Souris-Mouth.

LITTLE SASEATCHEWAN-Odanah.

PRINCE ALBERT-Prince Albert, N.W.T.

The Head Office of the Dominion Lands is at Ottawa, being a branch of the Department of the Interior.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH OFFICIALS.

Observance of the following hints for conducting correspondence with officers connected with the Department of the Interior will save time and trouble to the official staff, facilitate the submission of applications for decision, and, consequently, tend to diminish the period in which replies may be looked for :-- 1. Address no letters on official business by name to the Min ister, or anyone else connected with the Department, as letters so personally addressed may be deemed private correspondence, and, in the possible absence of the person to whom they are directed, remain unopened till his return.

2. All letters to the authorities at Ottawa on land matters should be addressed, in a plain hand, to

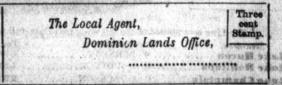
The Hon. the Minister,

Department of the Interior,

Ottawa.

Dominion Lands Branch.

No stamp is required for letters directed to the official head of the Department, such communicatious being "free." 3. In correspondence with any of the Local Offices, a letter should be addressed as follows :---



In this case the ordinary postage rules apply. 4. Write in a concise and courteous manner, upon foelscap paper, on one side of the paper only, leaving a margin of at least an inch on the left-hand side.

5. In the right-hand top corner of the first page write distinctly the efficial name of the post office to which a reply is to



be addressed, together with the date of your letter. If the matter occupies more than one page, see that the pages are numbered; and be sure that your signature is legible. 6. Never deal with more than one subject in a single com-

munication; but write a separate letter for each.

7. On receiving a reply, if you respond to it, do not fail to quote the reference number of the official file, which you will observe in the left hand top corner of the first page (i.e., at the

head of your letter put-In reply to No......) 8. Keep copies of all your correspondence with the Depart-ment or Local Offices.

9. All remittances to pay for Dominion lands should be made in lawful money of (anada, by registered letter. A Local Agent is not bound to accept anyone's cheque.

VARIOUS USEFUL FORMS.

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Though printed forms, according to the following examples, may generally be obtained at the Local Offices of Dominion Lands, it will tend to prevent mistakes in filling up such forms by the Land Prospector (which would, perhaps, entail serious loss and disappointment upon him) if he thoroughly informs himself as to what should be set down in an official application. It must be understood that, in the forms here given, the words printed in italics are merely inserted to show how the " blanks " in such documents should be filled in.

Every application for a homestead entry (except in the case of an intending emigrant from Europe) must be made personally at one of the Local Offices of Dominion Lands, as follows :--

PERSONAL APPLICATION FOR A HOMESTEAD RIGHT.

I, John Smith, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, Carpenter, do hereby apply to be entered, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts,

for the S.W. Quarter of Section No. 28, of Township 14, Range 12 W., containing 160 acres, for the purpose of procuring a homestead right therein. It is understood by this entry I have no claim for a free or separate wood-lot.

(Signed), JOHN SMITH.

Gladstone District, July 14, 1881.

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT.

I, John Smith, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I am over eighteen years of age; that I have not previously obtained a patent under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts; that the land in question belongs to the class open to homestead entry; that there is no person residing or having bona fide improvements thereon; and that the application is for my exclusive use and benefit, with intention to reside upon and cultivate the said land. So help me God.

(Signed), JOHN SMITH.

Sworn before me at Gladstone, in the County of Marquette, this 14th day of July, 1881. (Signed), JOS. GRAHAM, D. L. A.

When application is made by a duly authorized agent to be allowed to enter for a homestead in the name of a person intending to emigrate to Canada, from Great Britain or other European country, it should be according to the following form:-

APPLICATION FOR A HOMESTEAD BY AN AGENT.

I, Thomas Cornell, of the town of Liverpool, in the County of Lancashire, in the Kingdom of Great Britain agent, do hereby apply for and on behalf of William Henry Dyson, of the Village of Chessington, in the County of Swirey, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, farmer, to be entered under the provisions of the Dominion Land Acts. for the N E. Quarter of Section 12, of Township 5, Range 21 West, containing 160 acres, for the pur-pose of securing a homestead right therein. It is understood by



this application that the said William Henry Dyson makes no claim for a free or separate wood-lot. Thos. Cornell. (Sgd.)

Turtle Mountain District, July 18th, 1881.

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The agent, who must personally make the application as above at one of the Local Offices, is required also to file the following :

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT.

I, Thomas Cornell, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that William Henry Dyson, of Chessington, Great Britan, for whem I am acting herein as agent is over eighteen years of age; that he has not previously obtained a homestead on Dominion lands; that the land in question belongs to the class open to homestead entry; that there is no person residing class open to homostead entry; that there is no person residing or having improvements thereon; and that the application is made for the exclusive use and benefit of the said William Henry Dyson, and with the intention of his residing upon and cultivating the said land. So help me God. Sworn before me this 18th day of July, 1881, at Turtle Mountain. (Sgd.) Thos. Cornell.

(Sgd.) Geo. F. Newcomb, D. L. A.

When a settler has fulfilled the condition of three years continuous residence on and cultivation of his homestead, he can obtain his free patent from the Crown on filing with the Local Agent, according to the following form, an

APPLICATION FOR HOMESTRAD PATENT. To the Agent of Dominion Lands, Dufferin District.

Sir,-I have the honor to apply, under the provisions of "The Dominiou Lands Acts" and amendments thereto, for a patent from the Grown for my homestead, upon grounds set forth in the annexed Affidavita. Dated July and, 1881, (Sgd.) M. Duffy.

Affidavits, according to the following forms must accompany the above application, being the "legal proofs" required by the law. They may be sworn before any Justice of the Peace, Commisioner for taking affidavits in B. R., or any Local Agent or clerk . in any of the Dominion Lands Offices in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

AFFIDAVITS IN SUPPORT.

Nelsonville. Manitoba. To Wit:

of the I. Michael Duffy Electoral Division of Louise in the County of East Marquette, farmer, make oath and

say;-1. The land for which I claim a Homestead Patent, under the provisions of Section 33, Dominion Lands Acts, is the S. E. quarter of Section No 2 Township 3, Range 9, West, containing 150 acres. my Pre-emption being the S W. quarter of Section No 2, Township 3, Range 9, West, and the wood-lot I hold with said Homestead is No. 508 and described as the N_2 of legal sub-

division 16 of Section No. 13, of Township 4, Range 8 West.
2. I obtained entry in the Dominion Land Office at Nelsonville on the 27th day of March, 1878, and have been actually residing

on the 27th day of March, 1878, and have been actually resulting on my homestead and cultivating the same coetinuously since the 25th day of April, 1878, and I am still residing upon and cultivating the said lands. 3 I had last season, or during the year this application is made, 48 acres under crop, and have, at the date of this appli-cation, altogether 58 acres broken and under cultivation, with 56 acres fenced an enclosed on the lards for which I make this application for Patent.

4. My improvements in buildings are of the following description and dimensions:- One log house (17x24 ft:) one barn (24x16,ft.); one root house (10x12,ft.) 5. I am a British subject by birth (or naturalization, as the

case may be.) Sworn before me this 2nd day of July, 1881, at Nelsonville.

(Sgd.) M. Duffy.

(Sgd.) H. Landerkin,

No Coal or Wood Stove CAN DO Roasting, Frying, Stewing, Toasting, AND STEAMING BETTER.

For utility, neatness, durability, and safety there is nothing in the market that approaches this improved Monitor Stove. We mean just what we say, and warrant the Stove to be as we state.

BAKES SPLENDIDLY !

NO WASTE OF HEAT: The Monitor is unequalled for baking. One trial will convince the most sceptical. Boils to perfection. No tin to rust; no solder to melt For heating Flat Irons it has' no equal. The Monitor will burn three days without charring the wick or varying in heat.

ONITOR OIL STOVE MADES That will burn all grades of Kerosene Oil with absolute safety. And is Warranted not to Explode. (200) It is no cheap lamp affair. but is made on scientific principles and of the very best material, and therefore commands a higher price than any other. Invaluable to Restaurants. AGENTS WANTED L-STOVE In every Town and City. Send for Circulars. wolld' will ut you bream

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R. F. CARTER & CO., Manufacturers AND SOLE OWNERS OF PATENT, NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

County of Marquette East, Province of Manitoba,

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We Thomas Tompkins and John

Carney, of the County of Mar-Wit: quetie and Province of Manitoba, having heard the foregoing Affidavit of Michael Duffy read over to us, make oath and say we know the lands therein described, and the cultivation and improvements made thereon, and believe all the statements made in the said Affidavit are true in substance and in fact. Sworn before me this 2nd day of July, | (Sgd.) Thos. Tompkins 1881, at Nelsonville. | (Sgd.) J. Carney. 1881, at Nelsonville.

(Sgd.) H. Landerkin, D. L.

It is important to remember that, in case of the application being from an alien who has become naturalized, the original certificate of naturalization (or a certified copy of the same) must be forwarded to Ottawa along with it.

Any one desiring to have opened for his own entry a homestead claim upon which the conditions have not been fulfilled, may present to a Local Agent, after the following form, an ten to controct places not

APPLICATION FOR CANCELLATION OF HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

To the Agent of Dominion Lands,

Winnipeg District. SIR .- I have the honor to apply for the Cancellation of the Homestead Entry of Luke Devost, for the S. W. Quarter of Section 22, Township 7, Range 1, East, under the circumstances set forth in the following statements.

(Signed), Duncan McDuff.

Winnipeg. Manitoba,

Manicos, Manicos, To Wit: Springheld, in the Province of Manicosa, make onth and say: That I personally vivited the above-mentioned quarter-section on the 11th of July, inst., and there was no one at that time residing upon the said lands. I have frequently passed over the said lands within the past six months, and have

AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT.

never observed any one residing on or cultivating the same. There are no buildings or other permanent improvements on the said lands; and the extent of land broken (about 21 acres) some two or three years ago is now completely overgrown with grass and weeds.

Sworn before me this 14th day } (Signed), Duncan M Duy, of July, 1881, at Winnipeg. }

(Signed), A. H. Whitcher,

D. L. A

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICANT'S STATEMENTS.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, We, Louis Evanturel and Patrick Rourke of To Wit;) Township 7, Range 1 E, in the Province of Manitoba, having heard the foregoing Affidavit of Duncan Me-Duff read over to us, make oath and say we know the lands therein described, and believe the statements made in the said Affidavit to be true in substance and in fact.

(Signed), Louis Evanturel. Sworn before me this 14th day of July, 1881, at Winnipeg. (Signed), Patrick Rourke.

A. H. Whitcher, D. L. A. (Signed),

BOND REQUIRED OF APPLICANT.

I, Duncan McDuff, hereby bind myself to forfeit to the Minister of the Interior the deposit of Ten dollars, which, as a guarantee of good faith, I have made in connection with this Application for the Cancellation of the Entry of Luke Davost, for the S. W. Quarter of Section 22, Township 7, Range 1 East. should the evidence I have filed in support thereof be proved to be otherwise than substantially true and in accordance with fact; and, if so forfeited, the said deposit is either to be given to the said Luke Devost, in consideration of the trouble and expense he may have incurred through my action herein, or may be paid into the public revenues, as the Minister of the Interior may under the circumstances direct.

Signed, sealed, and delivered at)

of July, 1881, in the pres-	(Sgd.)	Duncan McDa
enceor	Stept Level	
(Sgd.) A. H. Whitcher,]	Sala Sa	(SEAL,)

ANDREW ROBERTSON, President. C. F. SISE, Vice-President. C. P. SCLATER, Secretary-Treasurer.

This Company, having an exclusive license to use or let for use the instruments of the CANADIAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, which owns the original Telephone Patents in Canada, of Bell, Blake, Edison, Phelps, Gray, and others, is now prepared to furnish, either directly or through its Agents, Telephones of different styles, and applicable to a variety of uses.

BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY,

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This Company will arrange for Telephone lines between Cities and Towns where exchange systems already exist, in order to afford facilities for personal communication between subscribers or customers of such systems. It will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for individuals or firms, connecting their different places of business or residence.

Attention is respectfully invited to this matter, and any further information relating thereto can be obtained from the Company,

No. 12, Hospital Street, Montreal, or HORACE MAUDOUGALL, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

N B.—All persons using Telephones not licensed by this Company are hereby respectfully notified that they are liable to prosecution, and for damages for infringement, and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

In the following form, if for a pre-emption entry, the words "by pre-emption" are added after the heading :--

APPLICATION TO PURCHASE DOMINION LANDS.

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Birtle, July 23rd, 1881, I. Charles Jackson, of the City of Montreal, in the County of Hochelage, in the Province of Quebes, hereby apply to purchase the

S. W. Quarter of Section 31, Township 19, Range 26 ; Acres, 160

S. Half	"	55, p. 991 100	19,	**	99 ;	"	320
Whole		19, or			3 7 ;		
S. t and N.B.		0r \$7, "	17.	"	26 ;		1,80
and Paulos	A State	(8)	gned),	Ch	as. Ja	ckson	

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION PRIVILEGES.

Though the fact does not seem to be very generally known, the law of Canada and the statutes of Manitoba provide ample protection for the settler and his family against their new home in the North-West being seized for debt at the instance of a vindictive creditor; that is (in the North-West Territories) if the head of a family takes the precaution of securing it by effecting the necessary special registration.

IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

Any man who is the owner of real estate in fee simple or for life, with a house thereon actually occupied by him may register as a "homestead" in the ordinary Registry office for the district, an extent of hand not exceeding eighty acres (in a

rural locality.) or the lot on which such dwelling house stands (if an incorporated city, town, or village.) A homestead thus registered is wholly exempt from seizure or sale under execution or under any act respecting insolvency, for any debt of the owner contracted after such registration, provided the value of the homestead does not exceed \$2,000. If its value exceeds that amount, then it stands so exempt to that amount, except :- (1). For the amount of any mortgage given to secure the purchase money of the property, and (2) for the amount of any taxes due thereon.

In case the proprietor of the homestead is married, he has the right, upon making the necessary affidavits, to have his wife's name entered by the Registrar upon the certificate to such homestead, whereupon she becomes the joint owner of a life interest therein. Should the wife at any time thereafter be unfaithful to her husband, on legal proof thereof being furnished to a court of competent jurisdiction, her name may be cancelled, when her life interest absolutely ceases. Except in a case of that kind, the wife's name having once been registered, the property can only be dispos d of by her joining with her husband in any deed. If she should die previous to her husband and there are any rail or children living, the homestead cannot be alienated without the sanction in writing of a stipendiary magistrate or the judge of a local court of record.

In the event of the owner of such a homestead dying, the property goes to the widow for life, or, if he leaves no widow, to any minor child or children, to use so long as such minority continues. [For further particulars, see the Homestead Exemption Act, 1878.]

In case of a property being the wife's, she may, as in the manner above stated, register the name of her husband as joint owner with her.

IN MANITOBA,

The law is still more liberal in pr tecting from selzure for debt the property of a settler. Thus, the following is a list of the real and personal estate declared to be absolutely free from seizure by virtue of all writs of execution issued by any of the courts of the Province, viz.: (1) The land cultivated by the debtor to the extent of 160 acres, any excess being liable to be sold (with privilege to first mortgrage); also the house, states; barns, and fences on the farm, subject to the same condition (2) the beds, bedding, and bedsteads in common use by the debtor and his family; (3) ne stove and its piping, one table, neces ary kitchen utensils and table crockery for the debtor and



MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.

his family, one spinning wheel, one weaver's loom, the books of a professional man, one are, one saw, one gun, six trans, and the nets and seines used by the debtor; (4) necessary food for the family for thirty days; (5) one cow, two oxen, one horse, four sheep, two pigs, and food for the same for thirty days; (6) the tools and necessaries used by the debtor in his trade or profession, to the value of \$100 (if he be a mechanic), and \$200 (if he be a farmer or professional man); (7) the articles and furniture necessary to the performance of religious services; (3) the uccessary and ordinary clothing of the debtor and his family. The debtor is moreover entitled to choose which articles he will retain in the event of having more of a particular kind than is covered by the exemption.

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by the exemption. The articles embraced within the exemptions numbered 3, 5, 6, and 7 are, however, liable to seizure, if their price should be sued for that is, if they have not been paid for. School and municipal taxes are recoverable, and may be levied for upon any of the debtor's real or personal property, except such as is included in exemptions 2, 3, 6, 6, 7, and 8. The Act further declares that no judgment or action for debt contracted outside the Province shall be enforced against any

The Act further declares that no judgment or action for debt contracted outside the Province shall be enforced against any settler coming into Manitoba within a period of seven years from the date of his arcival, though this provision has no effect to prevent the collection of debts contracted outside the Province for goods purchased to be brought into it.

SYNOPSIS OF THE NATURALIZATION LAW. OF CANADA.

The following are the principal provisions of "The Naturalization Act, Canada, 1881," summarized as briefly as may be:--

ACTUAL STATUS OF ALIENS.

"Real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as by a natural-born British subject; and a title to real and personal property of every description may be derived through, from, or in succession to an alien, in the same manner fn all respects as through, from, or in succession to a natural-bern British subject."

Aliens, however, are not qualified for office; to exercise any municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise, or to be the owners of a British ship.

REPATRIATION OF BRITISH-BORN ALIENS.

The following clauses have a special interest for British subjects who voluntarily relinquished the privileges of such with a view of settling in the United States or other foreign country, but now desire to repatriate themselves:

"Where the British subject has before the coming into force of this Act voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign State, and yet is desirous of remaining a British subject within Canada, he may, at any time within two years after the coming into force of this Act, make a declaration that he is desirous of remaining a Britah subject, and upon such declaration being made, and upon his taking the oath of allegiance, the declarant shall be deemed to be and to have been continually a British subject within Canada; with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State in which he has been naturalized, be deemed within Canada to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

of the foreign State in which he has been naturalized, be deemed within Canada to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of a treaty to that effect. "A declaration of British nationality may be made, and the oath of allegiance be taken as follows: — If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of a justice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law, in the place in which the declarant is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose; and if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty."

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS AND RESUMPTION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

An alien who has resided in Canada for a term not less than three years, or has been in the service of the Government of Canada, or of one

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Dominion Barb Wire Fence Comp'y,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA OF
TTTE LYNAN
FOUR-BARB STEEL FENCING WIRE,
Galvanized and Enamelled, 21290478
The Best and Cheapest Fencing in the world. The only fence that will resist wind, fire, and flood, and prevent snow drifting, and costs less than ordinary rail fence.
Send for Circulars, Samples, and Prices to
A. HARRIS, SON, & CO., 2 Dominion Barb Wire Fence Company, WINNIPEG,

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or more of the governments of the Provinces of Canada, for a term of not less than three years, and intends, when naturalized, either to reside in Canada, or to serve under the Government of Canada, or of such Provincial Governments, may take the oaths of residence and allegiance or of service and allegiance, and apply for a certificate of naturalization, furnishing, of course, the necessary legal proofs before the proper authorities.

"An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall within Canada be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject withis Canada, with this qualification, that he shall not when within the limits of the foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed tobe a British subject unless he has caused to be a subject of that State in pursuance of a treaty or convention to that effect." "A special certificate of naturalization may in manner aforesaid be granted to any person with respect to whose nationality

"A special certificate of naturalization may in manner aforesaid be granted to any person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists: and such certificate may specify that the grant thereof is made for the purpose of quieting doubt as to the right of such person to be deemed a British subject."

A natural-born British subject who has become an alien may, upon the same terms and subject to the same conditions as are required in the case of an alien, apply to the proper authority for a "certificate of re-admission to British nationality," re-admitting him to the status of a British subject within Canada.

"A copy of the certificate of naturalization may be registered in the Land Registry Office of any County or District or Registration Division within Canada, and a copy of such registry certified by the Registrar, or other proper person in that behalf, shall be sufficient evidence of the naturalization of the person mentioned therein, in all courts and places whatsoever."

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THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The following is the full text of the oath of allegiance required of allens becoming British subjects in Canada. It will be seen that it contains nothing discriminating offensively against the country to which such alien owes his birth, as does that required by the laws of the United States :---

I do sincerely promise and swear (or, being a person allowed by law to aftern in judicial cases, affirm] that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britsin and Ireland and of the Dominion of Canada, dependent on and belonging to the said Kingdom, and that I will defend her to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies or attempts whatever which may be made against her person, erown, and dighity, and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to Her M-jesty, her Heirs, or Successors, all treason or traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against her er any of them; and all this I do swear [or affirm] without any equivocation, mantal evasion, or secret reservation. So help me God.

Sworn before me at

day of

TABLES OF LINEAL MEASURES, ETC.

LINEAL MEASUBE.

The unit of lineal measure is the yard, which is divided into three feet, each foot being subdivided into twelve inches. Other denominations being practically obsolete, as itinerary distances are now reckoned in miles and yards, the following table of equivalents will be found sufficient :--63,360 inches = 5,280 feet = 1,760 yards = 1 mile.



The dimensions of the boundaries of land, however, are usually ascertained and described by the standard of measurement called "Gunter's chain." A chain, which is subdivided into 100 links of 7.92 inches each, is 66 feet in length. The following are the equivalents :- 8,000 links = 80 chains = 1 mile.

MEASUREMENT OF AREAS.

In the measure of a superficies the yard is subdivided, as in lineal measure, into feet and inches, 144 square inches being equal to a square foot. For the measurement of large quantities of land the multiples of the yard are the pole, the rood, and the acre; and still larger surfaces, as of whole countries or territories, are expressed in square miles. The rood and the pole being almost obsolete on this side of the Atlantic, less quantities than an acre are generally expressed in decimals. The following are

the relations of square measure :-27,878,400 sq. ft. = 3,097,600 sq. vds. = 640 acres = 1 sq. mile.

EXPLANATION OF ROMAN FIGURES.

The numbers of ranges, townships, and sections being usually marked on the surveyors' monuments in Roman letters, the following table is given for the benefit of Prospectors, so that they may readily understand how any particular number would respectively be represented in ordinary numerals :---

1 I	11 XI	21 XXI	31 XXXI
2 II	12 XII	22 XXII	32 XXXII
3 III	13 XIII	23 XXIII	33 XXXIII
4 IV	14 XIV	24 XVIV	34 XXXIV
5 V	15 XV	25 XXV	35 XXXV
6 IV	16 XVI	26 XXVI	36 XXXVI
' 7 VII	17 XVII	27 XXVII	37 XXXVII
8 VIII	18 XVIII	28 XXVIII	38 XXXVIII
9 IX	19 XIX	29 XXIX	39 XXXIX
10 X	20 XX	30 XXX	40 XL

COPIES OF OFFICIAL MAPS, ETC.

Private persons desirous of obtaining copies of official maps or other documents from the Department of the Interior, can obtain them by forwarding an application to the Minister, accompanied by a remittance sufficient to cover the probable cost, according to the following:-...

TARIFF OF FEES.

Copying Plans, 4 to 7 cents per square inch, according to nature of work.

Tracings, 2 to 4 cents per square inch. Copying field notes, 25 cents per page. do do Section \$1.00. Copying of township plan, \$2,50,

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Lithographed copy of township plan, 50 cents. Lithographed copy of parish plan-inner two miles, \$2.00.

outer two miles, \$1.00. do Registering assignments, \$2.00.

Copying documents-first 100 words, 25 cents. do do each succeeding 100 word each succeeding 100 words, 15 cents.

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE,

Winnipog, + + + Manitoba.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, at the

Subscription. \$2.50 per annum, strictly in advance. Clergymen, Postmasters, and School Teachers, \$1.50 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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One Column, 12 months \$200 00	Quarter Column, 12 months
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Half-Column, 12 months 120 00	One-eighth Column, 12 months 45 00
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The circulation of the Times is larger than any other paper in the Province, and is rapidly increasing. It is therefore a first-class advertising medium. Professional Cards, \$12 per aunum. Transient advertising, 10 cents per line each insertion. Orders to discontinue advertisements must be sent to the office in writing.

ROWE & COMPANY, Publishers & Proprietors.

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Railway and Highway Bridges.

Municipalities requiring any bridges will find it to their advantage to correspond with us. Plans and estimates furnished free of charge upon application.

References to the following Railway Companies :--Windsor and Annapolis, Q.M.O. & O., South Eastern, Credit Valley, Welland, Toronto, Grey, & Bruce, Stratford & Huron, Canada Atlantic, Canadian Pacific ; and to the Municipalities of London, Mitchell, Haysville, Sherbrooke, Bobcaygeon, Downie, St. Hyacinthe, St. Cesaire, Phillipsburg, &c., &c.

> TORONTO BRIDGE COMPANY, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

J. H. BARTLETT, Manager.

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HOME DUTIES AND PLEASURES.

THE NEWS — AGRICULTURE — VETERINARY — LEGAL — HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS — THE CHILDREN—THE WITNESS.

THE resident in the North West is not cut off from all association with his early home. Wherever he may have taken up his western home the post-office is sure to have preceded him or shortly to follow him, and instead of being separated from the busier scenes of the more thickly settled districts of the world, where the fight for existence absorbs the minds of the nations and people, he finds that he can keep himself informed, without difficulty, of all the rapidly passing events that are worthy to survive. He can, if he please, keep track of new inventions, improvements of old methods, of the history of the different nations, of the new lines of thought which constantly are becoming popular or falling into the background, of the great ones of the world; he may view them all from the calm, unprejudiced standpoint of his home in the new land, where, as yet, there is room for all and to spare, and a neighbor is received, not as a competitor but as a friend. The general, with his field-glass, surveys the conflict from a safe distance, and understands the great game being played with the blood of men as a sacrifice, not as those in the heat of the conflict who see only the enemy immediately before them, but as a complete whole. The longdistance telescope for surveying the face of the world, and the signs of the times that is at the hand of every person who can read is the newspaper, of which there are many throughout the land. But, unfortunately, most of these are biased by party political views, and, as such, do not view all subjects in the same unprejudiced light. The glass requires to be dusted of personal interest, and what may appear

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THE MONTREAL "WEEKLY WITNESS, PRICE, \$1.10 A YEAR, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

THE PAPER FOR THE NORTH-WEST. ALL THE NEWS. THE LEADING MARKETS HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MEI AGRICULTURAL, LEGAL, VETERINARY INFORMATION. Every Farmer Should Have It. Every Stock-Raiser Should Have It.

Every Housekeeper Should Have It. Every Boy Should Have It and manho

MONTREAL,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, PUBLISHERS,

ust and right, fo xigencies in t resents a very way from the e A paper that artiality and VITNESS, which ld, and is as nown, in Cana t is emphaticall iving as it does early every sul e field or in the third of a cent the mental for new of this c hat it is much lling literature ident by the ged in openin eat Canadian quaintance with me it has been d that as the ued to improv it has someth

HOME DUTIES AND PLEASURES.

ust and right, from the standpoint of party xigencies in the heat of the struggle, resents a very different face when viewed way from the exciting scenes.

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A paper that can be relied upon for imartiality and candor is the MONTREAL VITNESS, which is now thirty-five years ld, and is as well known, if not better nown, in Canada than any other paper. is emphatically the paper for the settler, iving as it does advice and instruction on early every subject that can come up in e field or in the home. During more than third of a century it has furnished much the mental food on which the bone and new of this country has been raised. hat it is much healthier than the storylling literature so current now-a-days is ident by the results. Many now enged in opening up to the world the eat Canadian North West remember ell the WITNESS as the paper of their uth and manhood and in renewing their quaintance with it, if in the breaking up of me it has been dropped for a time, will d that as the years roll on it has conued to improve. In all departments of it has something of especial value.

AGRICULTURE.

In the matter of farming, for example, it is ably edited by W. F. Clarke, Esq., the best known and most able authority on agriculture in Canada. His attention is not confined to mere articles on different subjects of timely interest to the farmer, but every second week the WEEKLY WIT-NESS contains a full budget of questions of general interest from readers, which are ably and, usually, satisfactorily answered by Mr. Clarke.

VETERINARY.

A resident in the far West finds himself thrown on his own resources, where, in his old home, he might be able to call in the aid of men more experienced than himself. He must act without advice according to his own best judgment. He will be put at his wit's end more often in the care of his stock than in anything else. For the special benefit of persons so situated the WITNESS contains each week questions and answers on veterinary subjects, the answers being given by Dr. D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., Principal of the Montreal Veterinary College and Dominion In-

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST! spector - of occupies tl The World's News for One Cent. rity in Can questionab ing over a WITNESS fo The colu and answ PRICE, \$3.00 A YEAR, POSTAGE INCLUDED. Montreal especial va THE NEWS! sary to con NEWS !! THE NEWS !!! Selles La F tory she West mills hat the MAR.KETS! The ladi MI HO CLOSEL 32 THE MARKETS !! much to in MARKETS !!! to make t THE family, and RLD'S EVERY-DAY BOOK comes into tage is trea The Daily Witness contains the news of the day at the earliest possible moment. In addition it has page devoted to Religious and Family Matters, making the paper loved by every one in the household, it having a column for each, the young and easily interested, the middle-aged and busy, and the old and grave. ment of th has always tinctive cha CIRCULATION, 12,600. **ON**, Publishers DOUGALL & The old ways are in MONTREAL, P.O.

HOME DUTIES AND PLEASURES.

spector of live stock. Dr. McEachran occupies the highest position as an authority in Canada, and his replies are of unquestionable benefit, any one of them paying over and over again the price of the WITNESS for a year.

LEGAL.

The column devoted to legal questions and answers, conducted by a leading Montreal Queen's Counsel, will be of especial value to those who find it necessary to consultauthority learned in the law.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

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The ladies always find in the WITNESS much to interest and instruct them. How to make the home comfortable for the family, and how to use everything that comes into the house to the best advantage is treated of in this favorite department of the WITNESS. This department has always given to the WITNESS a distinctive character.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

The old folks as well as the young always are interested in this department of the WITNESS, which always is full of bright stories, interesting facts and puzzles that make the time pass quickly in the unfolding.

SERIAL STORY.

The WITNESS always contains a serial story, a whole page of the weekly being given to it each issue. The aim in the publication of these stories is not to excite by giving false views of life and character, but to contribute to the readef's fund of knowledge in an interesting and popular manner.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The WITNESS is well-known for its illustrations. Portraits of the world's men of note at the present time all have appeared in it, and subjects of general interest that can be rendered more distinctly to the minds of readers through the agency of pictures often are illustrated in this manner.

WIT AND HUMOR.

There is a time to cry and a time to laugh. This is recognized by the WITNESS

THE CHEAPEST AND 'BEST. "The Morthern Messenger." 30 CENTS A YEAR, POSTAGE INCLUDED.

THE MESSENGER is an Illustrated Semi-Monthly Journal devoted to Sunday-Schools, Agriculture, Temperance, Science and Education. Its price is but 30 cents a year including postage, and its success can readily be inferred from the fact that in a little over a year its Circulation rose from 21,000 to 47,000 Copies and is now nearly 60,000. It is one of the Cheapest Papers in the World, and is especially adapted to newly settled districts which are beyond the limits of frequent mails.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, PUBLISHERS, MONTREAL, Q. with its ty, hum each we

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HOME DUTIES AND PLEASURES.

with its two columns, more or less, of witty, humorous and wise pithy selections each week.

RELIGION, MORALITY AND TEMPERANCE.

The WITNESS has been recognized as one of the papers which always has been found on the right side of these subjects. In fact, the advocacy of these objects is the special reason of the existence of the WITNESS.

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The world's news always has been a characteristic feature of the WITNESS, and as a bright, interesting, newsy, useful paper it is without a superior.

A PIONEER.

For those districts where the mails are infrequent, and an inexpensive paper that touches on a wide range of topics is required, the NORTHERN MESSENGER is especially adapted. Its circulation now is about 56,000 copies, extending throughout every part of Canada and the United States. Each number is illustrated and in a small compass, and for a small sum it gives an amount of reading matter embracing an area of subjects perhaps wider than any publication in the world which is sold at double its price.

FOR THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

A special edition of the NORTHERN MESSENGER, called the NORTHERN MES-SENGER SABBATH-SCHOOL COMPANION, is issued for Sabbath-Schools. In addition to a large amount of valuable general reading, it contains a page of special interest to teachers and officers, and the International Series of Sunday-School Lessons, with explanatory notes and illustrations. This paper contains, in one sheet, a useful paper for the general reader, a valuable paper for the Sundayschool teacher and scholar, and lessons and aids to teachers for the Sundayschool. The Club rates of this paper, when sent to one address, are as follows :---1 copy, 30 cents; 10 copies, \$2.50; 25 copies, \$6; 50 copies, \$11.50 ; 100 copies, \$22 ; 1,000 copies, \$200. JOHN DOUGALL & Son, of Montreal, are the Publishers.

"L'AURORE," (\$100 PAR ANNÉE y Compris le Port),

LE MEILLEUR ET AU PLUS BAS PRIX.

he Seul Journal Français Protestant au Ganada. "L'AURORE" EST

RÉDIGÉE AVEC ÉNERGIE, EST MAGNIFIQUEMENT ILLUSTRÉE ET BIEN IMPRIMÉE. JOHN DOUGALL & FILS, Editeurs, MONTREAL, P.Q.



My Ho Australian Ex London, 1877 a

Owing mature readily purity and ger Having Canada ; and, will be properly

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The G four cents per districts of Car establishment.

Collect amounting to s Collect at Catalogue Pr Collect sent post free t Person most desirable

Handso contain the pri Parties

PRIZE MEDAL SEEDS OFFERED BY McBROOM, Seedsman, C 3 7 0 LONDON, CANADA.

My House has been honoured with the lion's share of awards. The Bronze Medal and Diploma at the Great International Australian Exhibition of 1877 for excellence of seeds. "Special Prize" and "Highly commended," Provincial Exhibition, London, 1877 and 1881. Special awards, Western Fair, 1878, 1879, and 1880.

Place Your Orders with a Responsible Seed House!

Owing to my extended business connections with English, Continental and American growers, and that seeds which mature readily in this climate are grown for me by special contract. I am enabled to offer the very finest quality, both as to

le Port),

Editeurs,

purity and germinating properties. Having been identified with the seed trade during a life-time, I am thoroughly conversant with the wants of the people of Canada ; and, it being acknowledged that I am the largest shipper in Western Ontario, the public may rest assured their wants will be properly attended to.

How my Seeds are Tested.

Several years ago I erected a steam testing apparatus, for the purpose of testing the germinating qualities of all the leading seeds. By means of a regulator, the pressure may be increased or diminished, thus enabling me to make a most accurate and critical test of the seeds sent out by me.

The Postage Law regarding Seeds.

The Government have provided for the transmission of seeds through the mails to any part of the Dominion at the rate of four cents per pound. In nearly every case I pay the postage on seeds, which enables those living in the most remote and outlying districts of Canada to procure a supply of seeds at no greater cost than those customers who purchase personally in my own establishment.

Splendid Inducements.

Collection "A" contains a choice collection of Flower Seeds in packets (blooming the first season), at Catalogue Prices amounting to \$1.25, sent post free to any part of Canada for \$1.00.

Collection "B" contains a choice and complete assortment of Vegetable Seeds in packets for the kitchen garden, amounting at Catalogue Prices to \$1.20, sent post free to any part of Canada for \$1.00,

Collection "C" contains an assortment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds in packets, amounting to \$1.20 at Catalogue Prices, sent post free to any part of the Dominion for \$1.00. Persons ordering any of the above collections may state the variaties they prefer, or I will send the kinds that I consider

most desirable for the climate.

My Catalogue for 1882,

Handsomely illustrated with numerous cuts of Vegetables and Flowers will be published by the middle of January. It will contain the prices of over one thousand varieties of Vegetables and Flower seed, and will be sent post free to all who apply. Parties desiring to make their own selections from the Catalogue should send at once for a copy.

iii.

Address: GEO. McBROOM. Seedsman.

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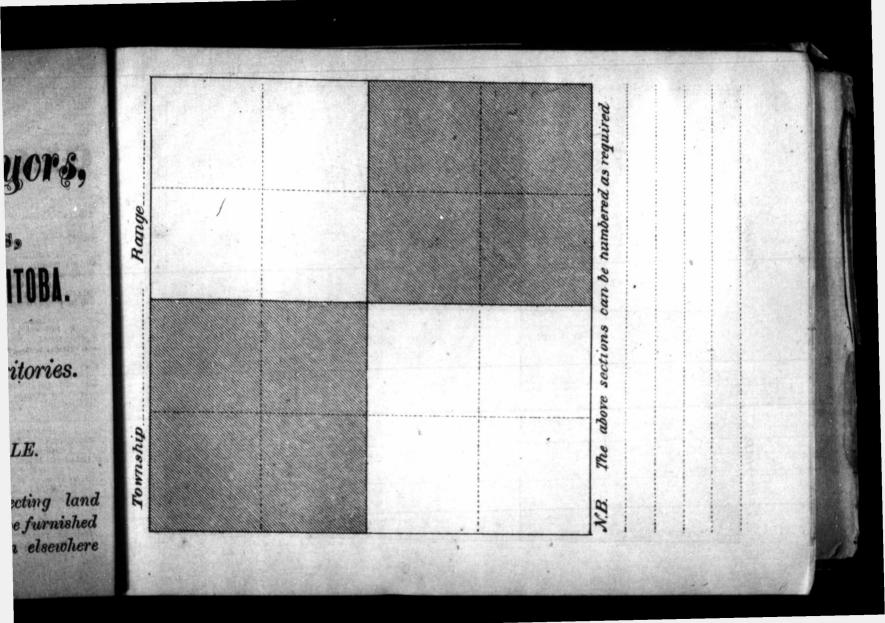
W. CRAWFORD & CO., Gidil Engineers and Surdeyors, LAND BROKERS, Land Inspectors, and Valuators, 219 Main Street, Post office Bank. Post Offi

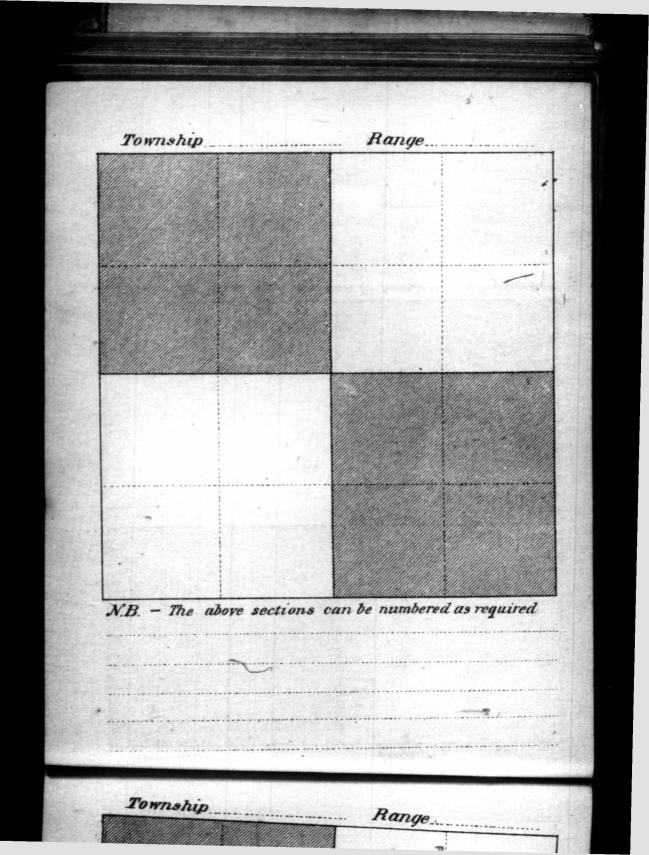
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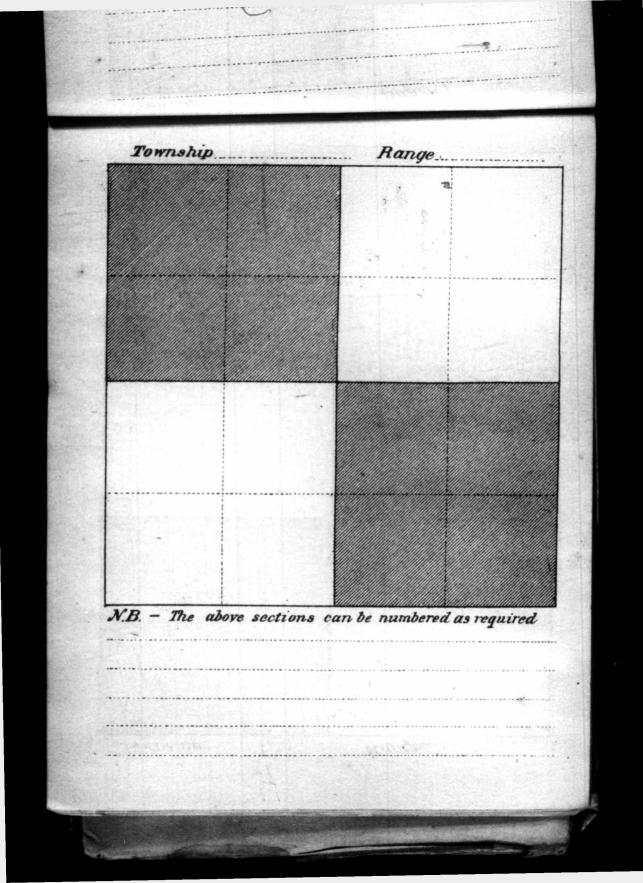
TOWN LOTS

IN WINNIPEG AND ALL NEW TOWNS FOR SALE.

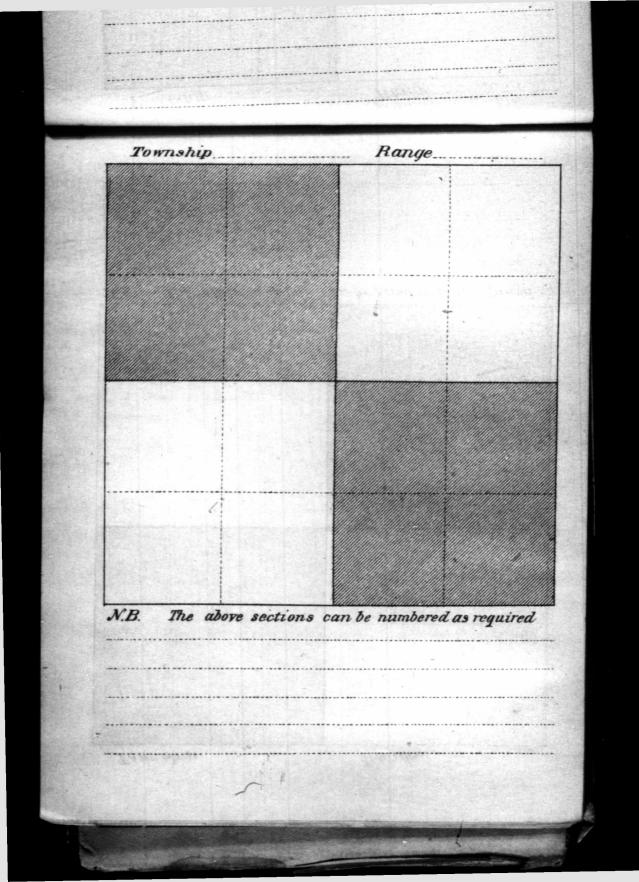
Members of the firm have been employed for many years inspecting land for the Hudson Bay Co. and others; therefore, intending settlers can be furnished with information of a fuller and more trustworthy nature than can elsewhere be obtained.

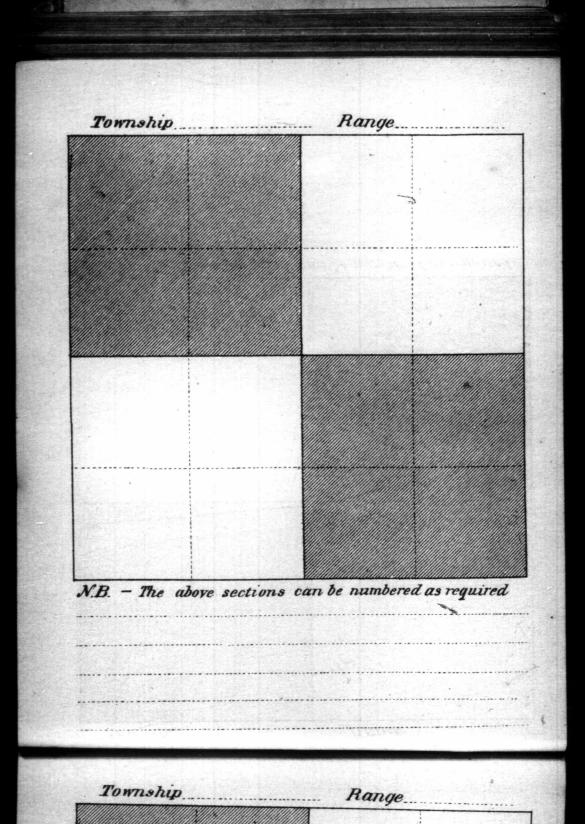


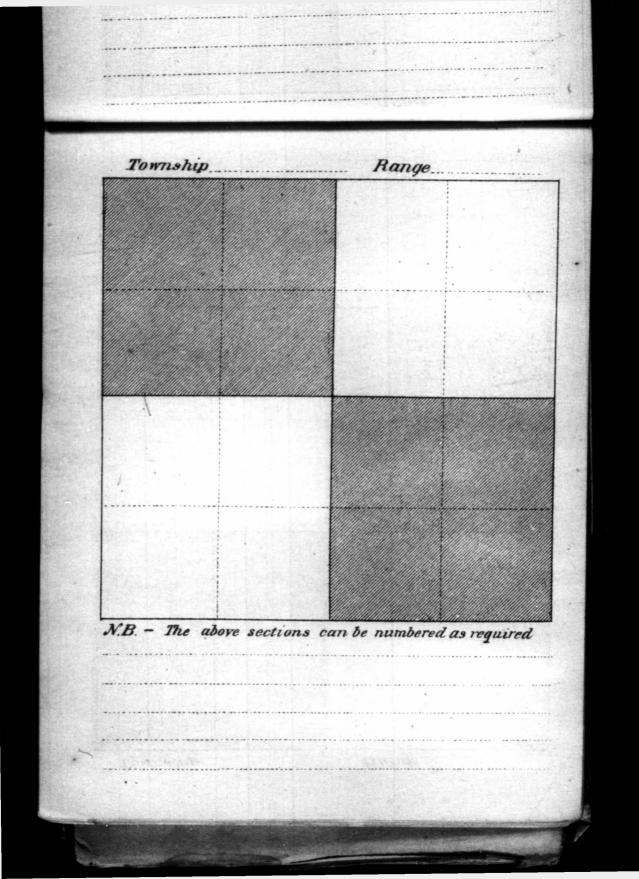




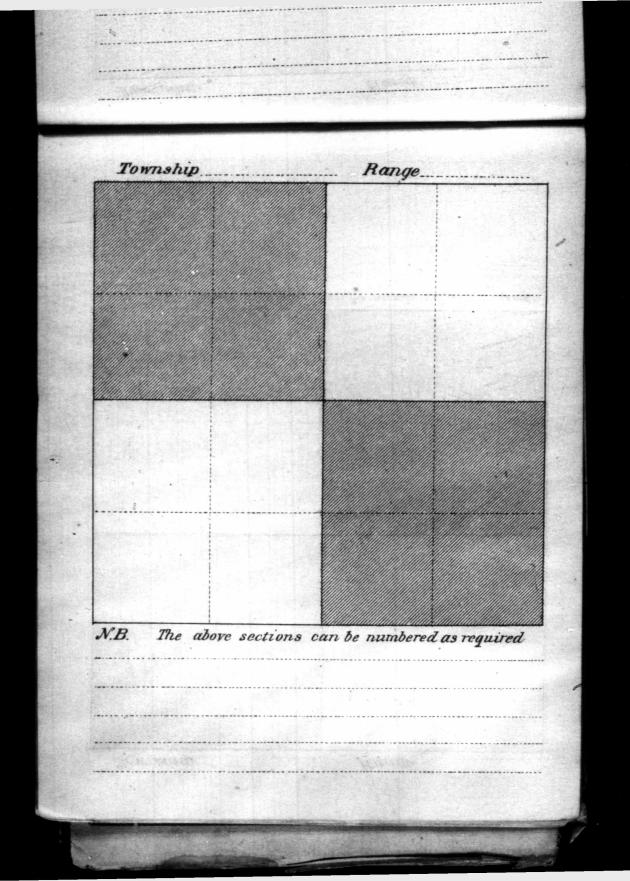
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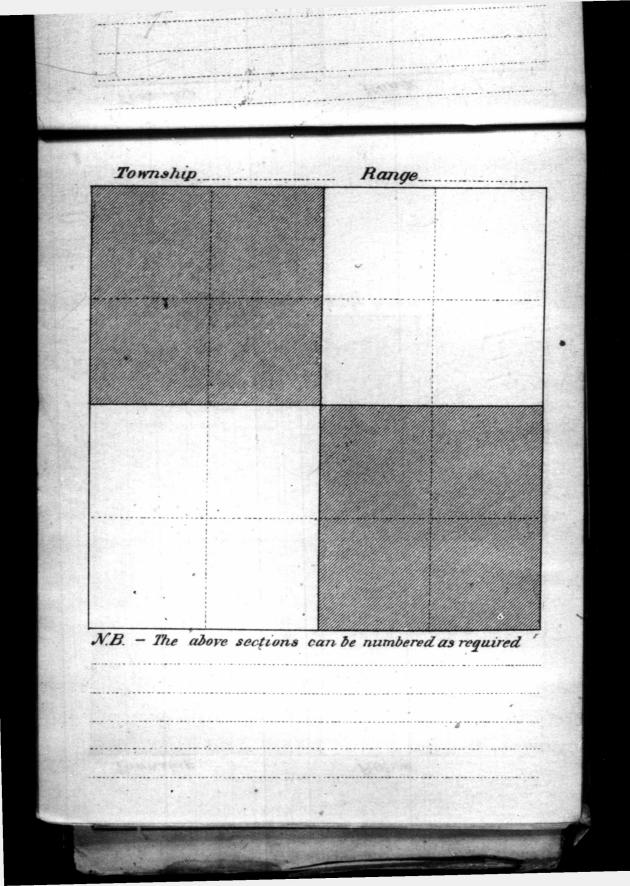




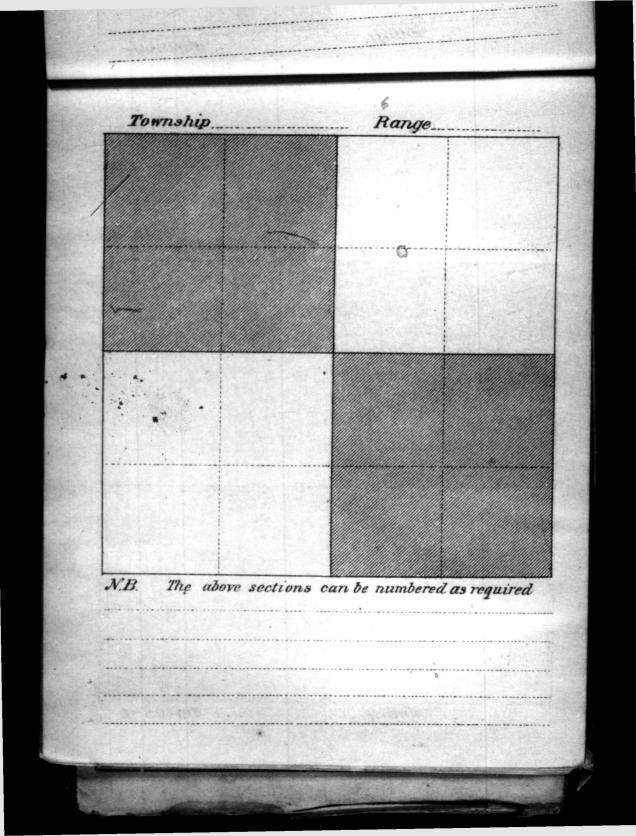
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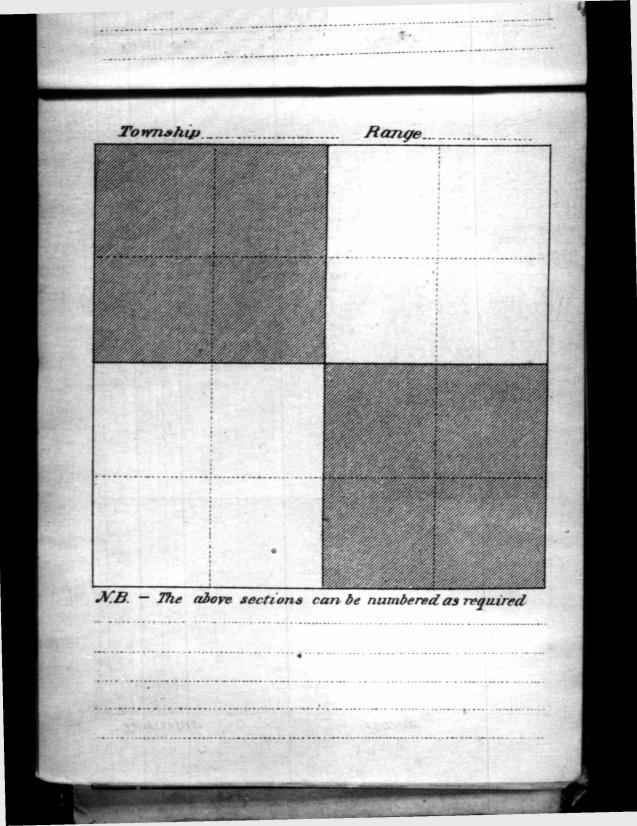
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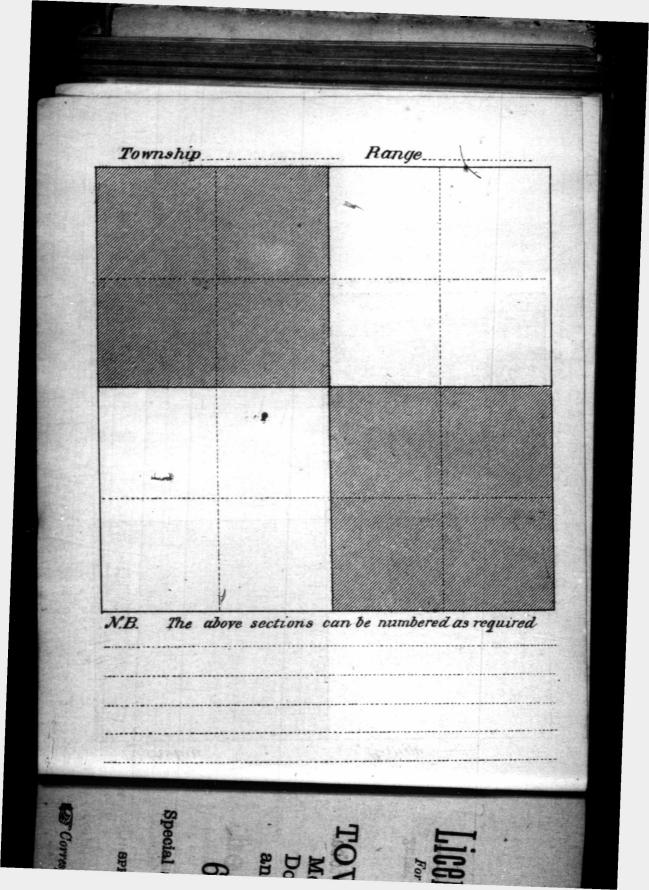


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Range..... Township N.B. - The above sections can be numbered as required Sec. 20 -----Township ... Range -----





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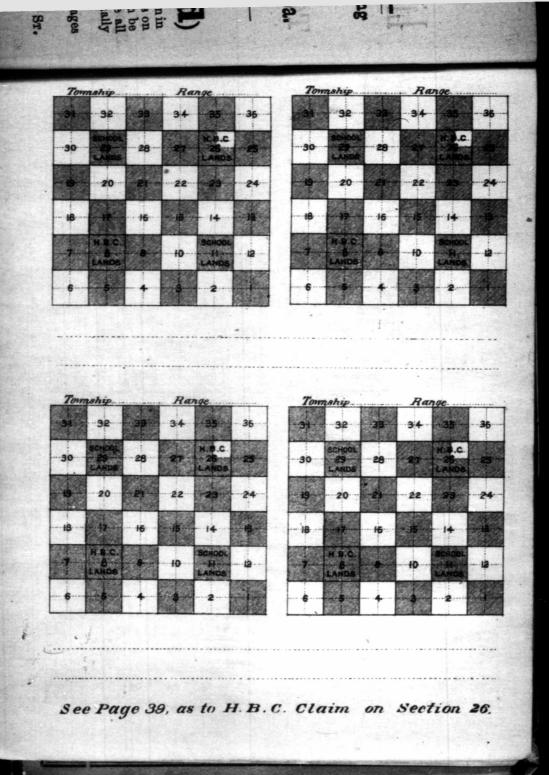
THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST Colonization Company (Limited)

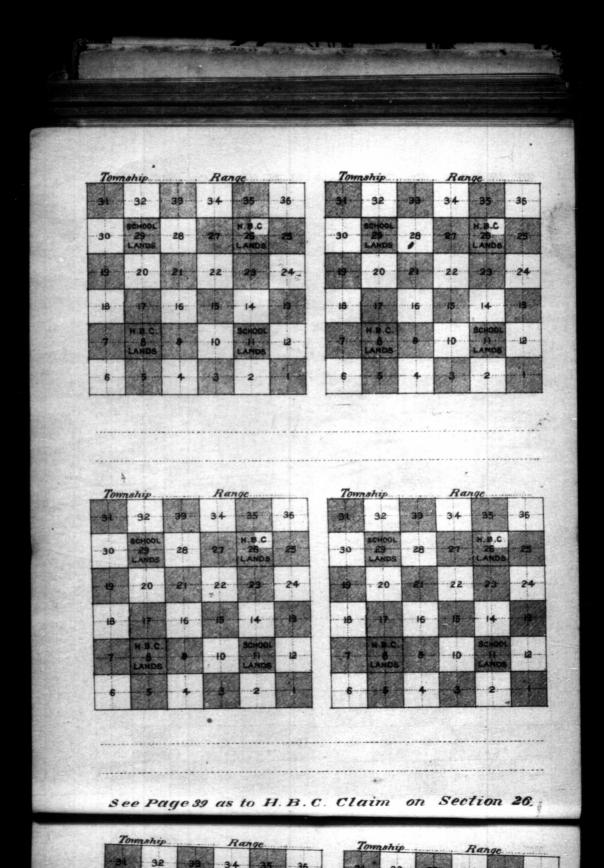
Having arranged with the Government of Canada for a tract of land for the purpose of colonization in the beautiful Valley of the Qu'Appelle, surrounded by the Beaver Hills on the north, the File Hills on the West, and the Pheasant Hills on the south-east (a situation having a climate so mild that seed can be sown, and crops harvested, fully two weeks earlier than at Winnipeg), the Company will welcome all immigrants desiring to join them in settlement, feeling assured that the result will be mutually advantageous.

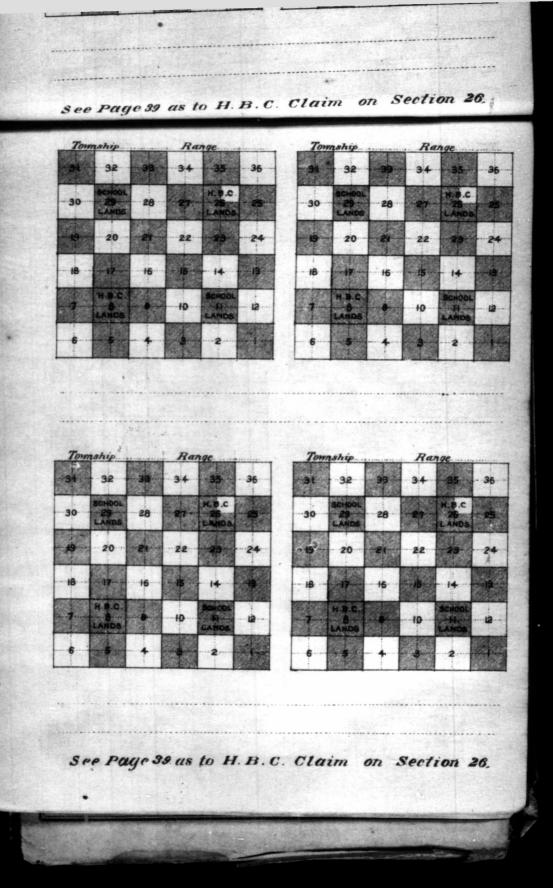
A manager or minister will be sent to the colony during the summer of 1882, and other advantages will be furnished to the settlers, who will be entitled to a homestead of 160 acres almost free.

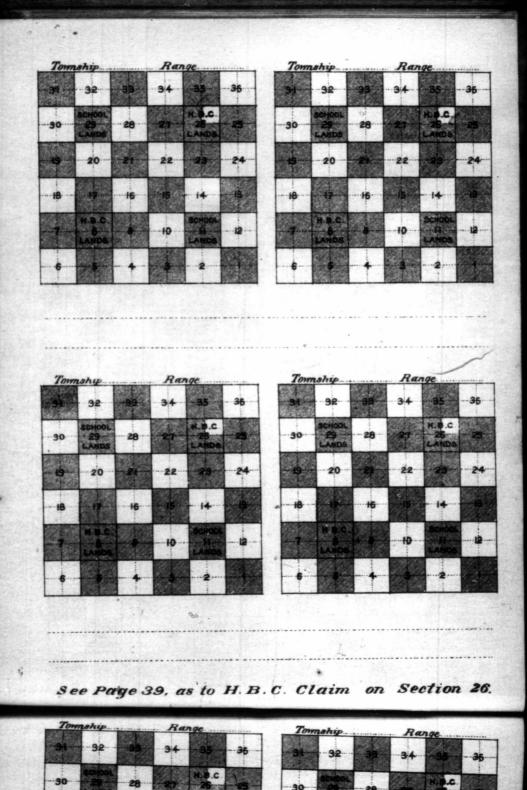
For further particulars, apply to the Secretary of the Company, REV. W. BEE, 31 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO, or to

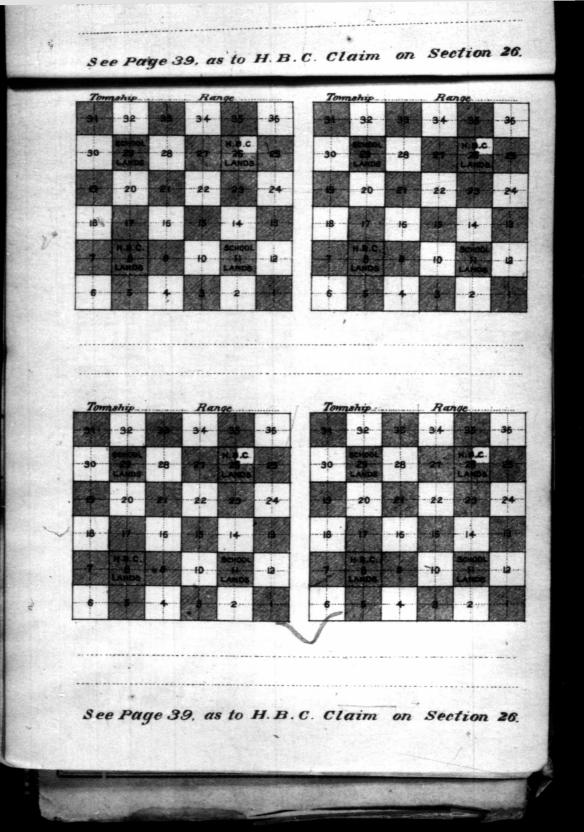
R. IRVING WALKER, President.

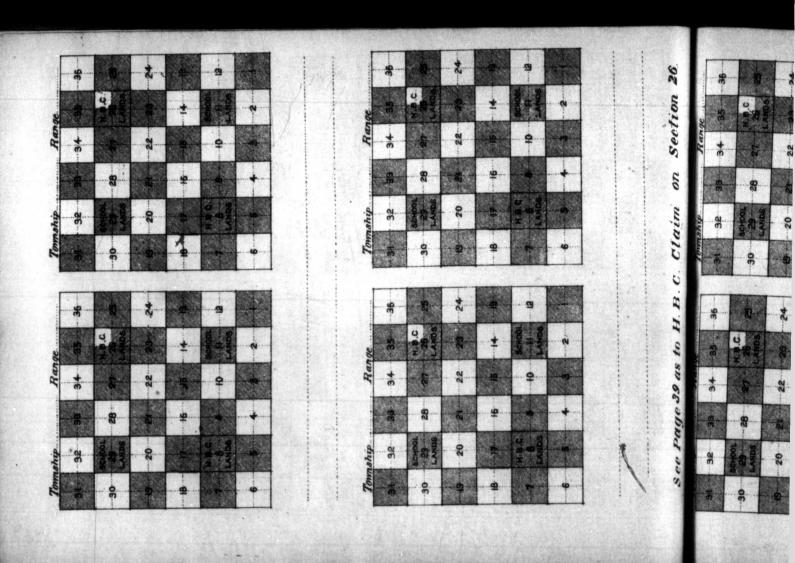


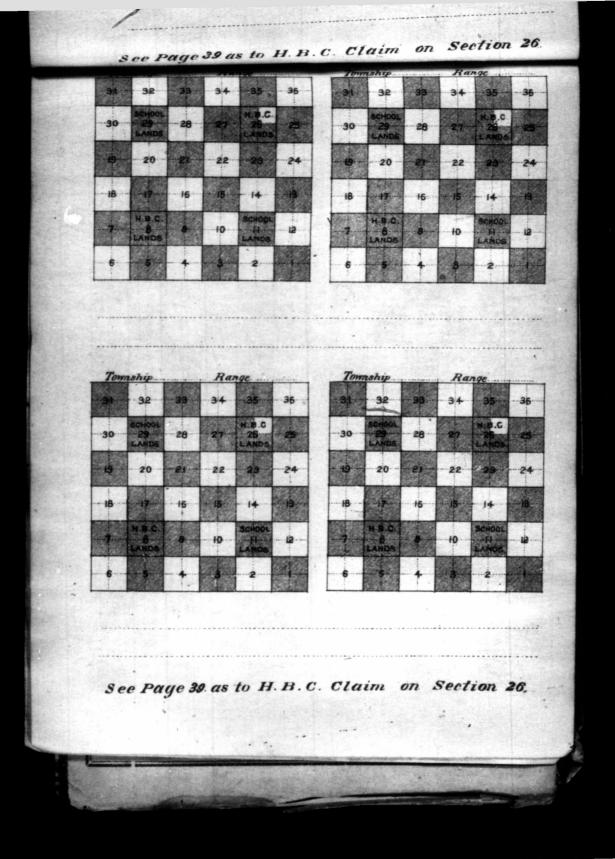


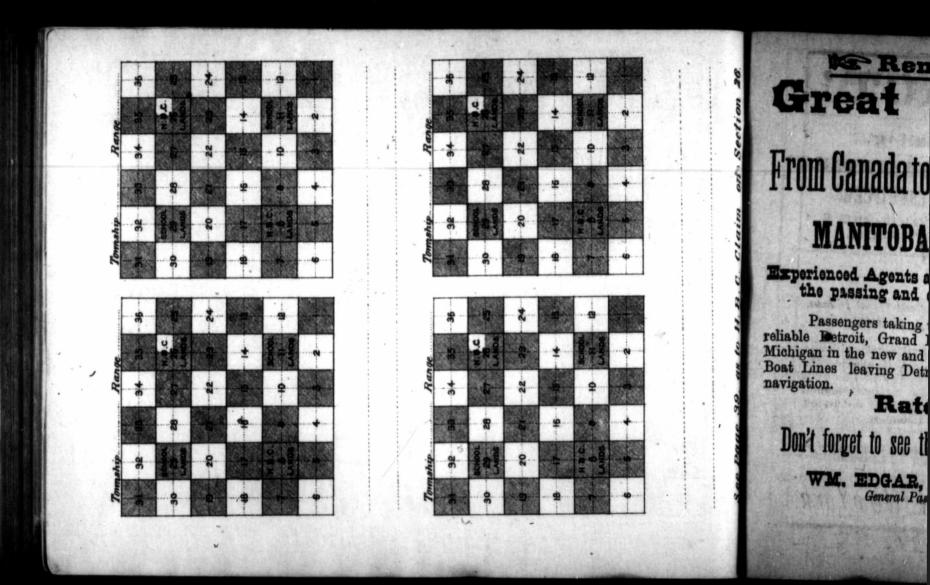




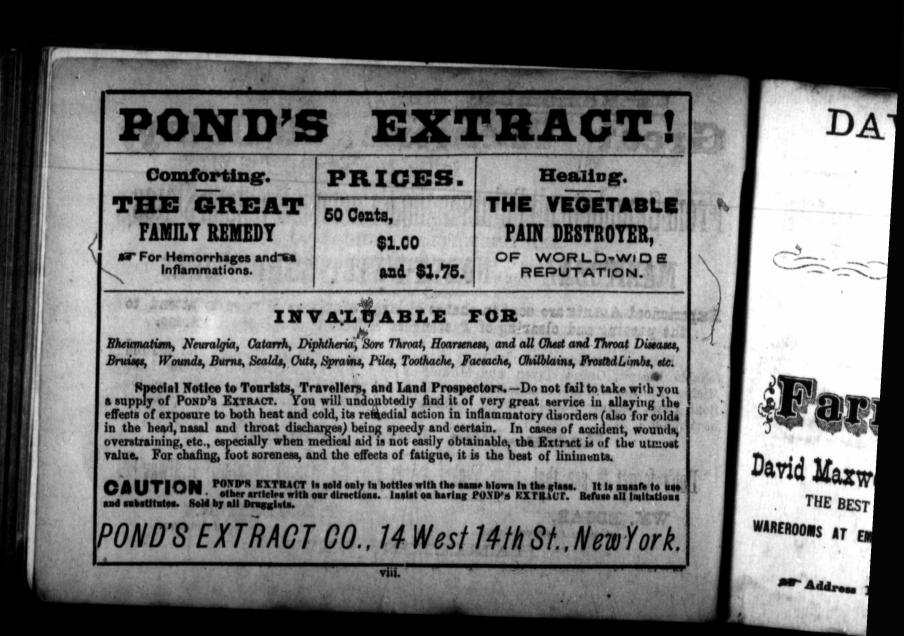




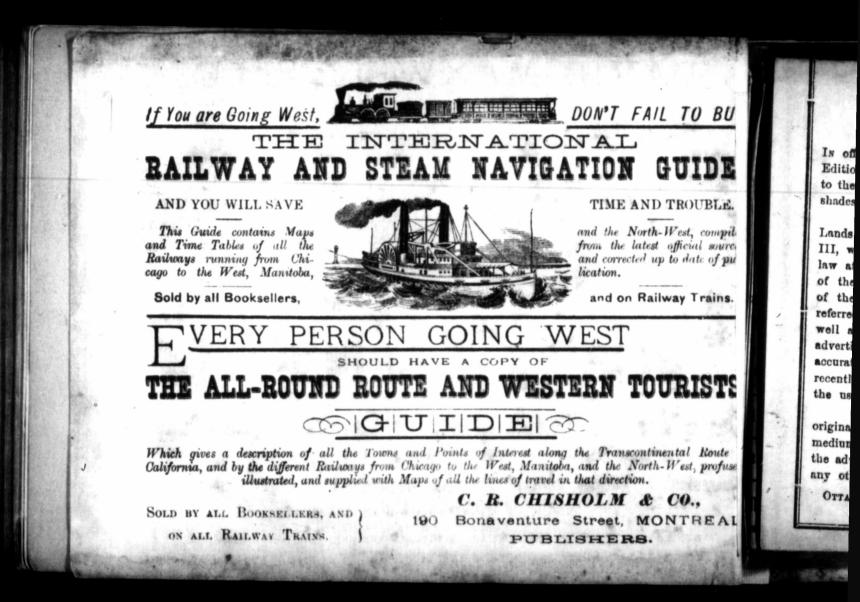




Remember the Great Western Railway Is the MOST DIRECT ROUTE From Canada to all Points in the Eastern & Western States AND THE POPULAR HIGHWAY TO MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, Experienced Agents are sent in charge of large Manitoba Parties to attend to the passing and clearing of Passengers' Effects through the Customs. Passengers taking this route have choice of the Rail Lines, via Chicago, and the old reliable Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee Route, via Grand Haven, crossing Lake Michigan in the new and commodious iron side-wheel Steamer "City of Milwaukee," or the Boat Lines leaving Detroit, Sarnia, Southampton, and Kincardine during the season of navigation. **Rates--The Very Lowest!** Don't forget to see that your Ticket reads via the Great Western Railway! VM. EDGAR. F. BROUGHTON. General Passenger Agent. General Manager. HAMILTON. ONT.







PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

IN offering for the use of intending settlers and investors in the Canadian North-West the Second Edition of the LAND PROSPECTORS' MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK, the author desires to express his thanks to the public for the favourable reception accorded to the preliminary issue, and to the press, of all shades of politics, for the gratifying recognition which the work of a brother journalist has received.

During the interval that has elapsed since the MANUAL was first published, new Dominion Lands regulations have been adopted, necessitating a careful revision and correction of PART III, which may, therefore, still be accepted as not only containing a convenient summary of the law affecting the disposal of the public lands, but likewise a trustworthy exposition of the practice of the Department of the Interior, which administers the same. Advantage has also been taken of the opportunity to supply for general information the full text of the new regulations above referred to, as well as of various other regulations emanating from the same Department, as well as from the Department of Customs, all of which (though in no case inserted as official advertisements) have been obtained from authentic sources, and may be accepted as thoroughly accurate. The two large maps which are included in the present issue are reproductions from those recently published by the Department of Agriculture, and will be esteemed a valuable addition to the usefulness of the work.

The extensive advertising patronage accorded to the MANUAL, which has more than filled the original space provided, is significant evidence of the faith of business men in the value of a medium which is accepted as the *vade mecum* of everyone attracted to the great North-West, while the advertisements themselves will be found, by strangers in a new country, as profitable reading as any other portion of the book.

OTTAWA, March 11th, 1882.

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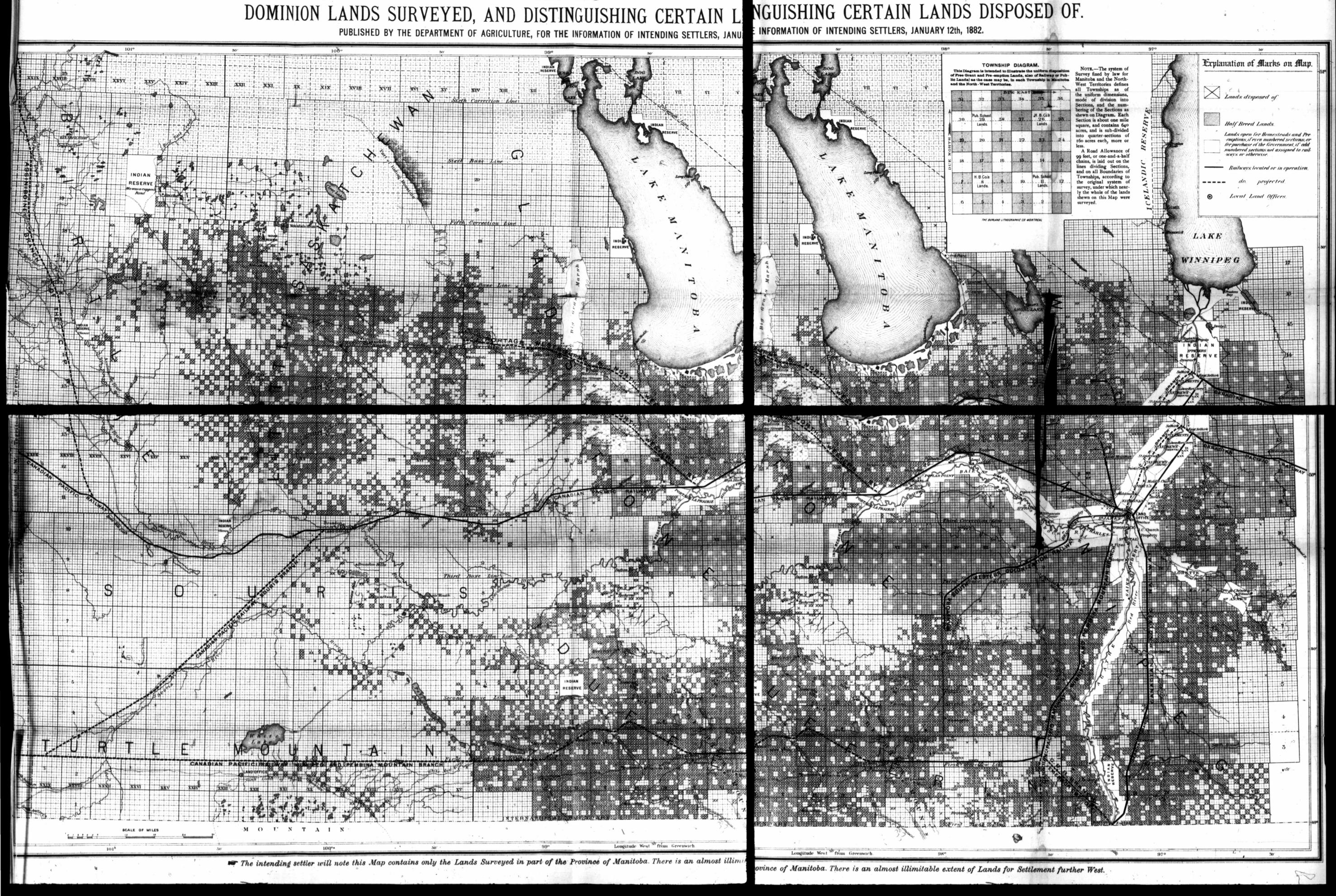
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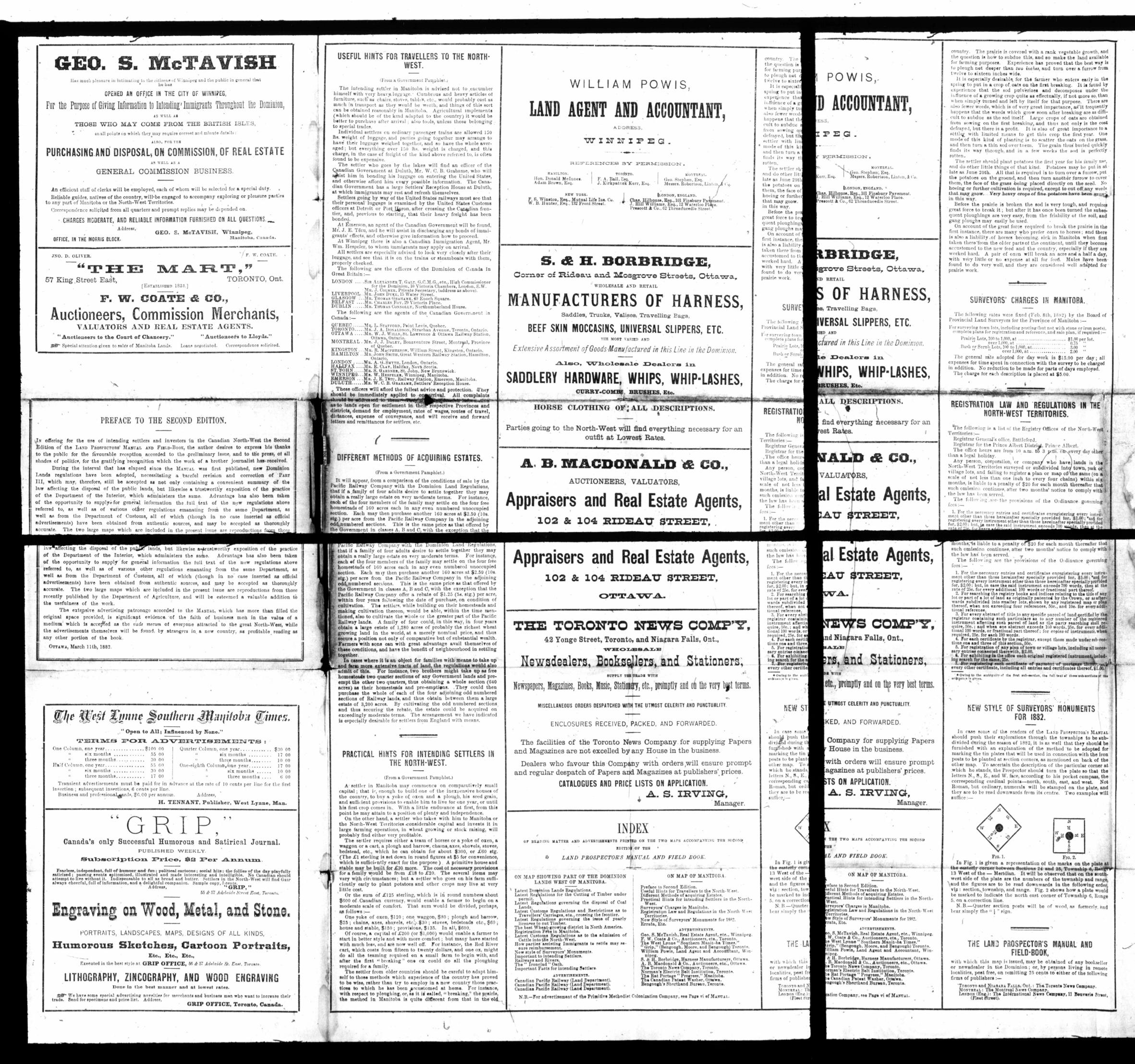
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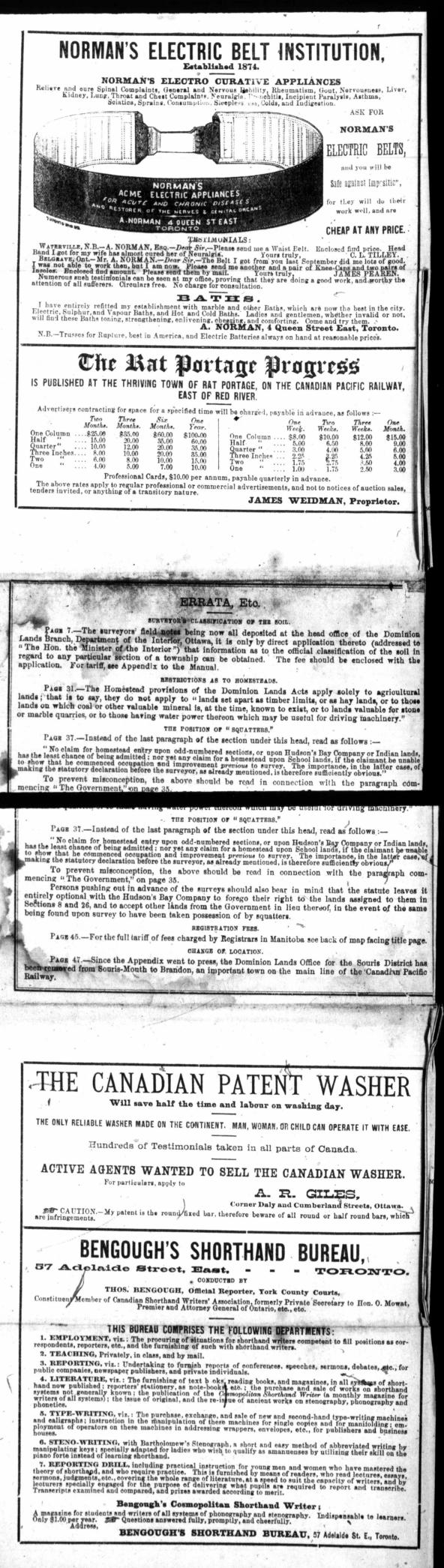
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MAP OF A PORTION OF THE PROVINCE OF MANE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, WING-NGUISHING CERTAIN LANDS DISPOSED OF.





ERRATA, Etc.

SURVEYOR'S CLASSIFICATION OF THE SOIL.

PAGE 7.—The surveyors' field notes being now all deposited at the head office of the Dominion Lands Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, it is only by direct application thereto (addressed to "The Hon. the Minister of the Interior") that information as to the official classification of the soil in regard to any particular section of a township can be obtained. The fee should be enclosed with the application. For tariff, see Appendix to the Manual.

RESTRICTIONS AS TO HOMESTEADS.

PAGE 31.—The Homestead provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts apply solely to agricultural lands; that is to say, they do not apply to "lands set apart as timber limits, or as hay lands, or to those lands on which coal or other valuable mineral is, at the time, known to exist, or to lands valuable for stone or marble quarries, or to those having water power thereon which may be useful for driving machinery."

THE POSITION OF "SQUATTERS."

PAGE 37.-Instead of the last paragraph of the section under this head, read as follows :---

"No claim for homestead entry upon odd-numbered sections, or upon Hudson's Bay Company or Indian lands, has the least chance of being admitted; nor yet any claim for a homestead upon School lands, if the claimant be unable to show that he commenced occupation and improvement *previous* to survey. The importance, in the latter case, of making the statutory declaration before the surveyor, as already mentioned, is therefore sufficiently obvious."

To prevent misconception, the above should be read in connection with the paragraph commencing "The Government," on page 35.

Persons pushing out in advance of the surveys should also bear in mind that the statute leaves it entirely optional with the Hudson's Bay Company to forego their right to the lands assigned to them in Sections 8 and 26, and to accept other lands from the Government in lieu thereof, in the event of the same being found upon survey to have been taken possession of by squatters.

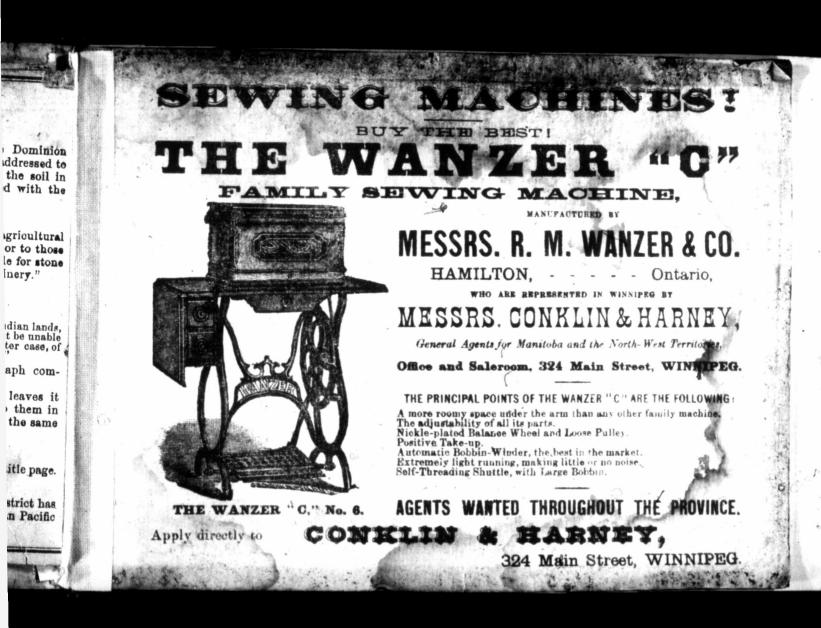
REGISTRATION FEES.

PAGE 45.—For the full tariff of fees charged by Registrars in Manitoba see back of map facing title page.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

PAGE 47.—Since the Appendix went to press, the Dominion Lands Office for the Souris District has been removed from Souris-Mouth to Brandon, an important town on the main line of the Canadian Pacific

Railway.



ADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPA

THE REALIZED

NORTH AMERICA!

The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offer lands in the TILE BELT of Manitoba and the North-West Territory for sale, on the conditions as to cultivation, at

\$2.50 PER ACRE.

there to be made one-sixth at time of purchase, and the balance in five instalments, with interest at Six per cent.

REBATE OF \$1.25 PER ACRE

allowed for cultivation, as described in the Company's Land Regulations.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

the Company, which can be prosured at all the Agencies of the Bank of contreal, and other Banking Institutions throughout the country, will be RECEIVED AT TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM

on their par voice, with interest accrued, on account of and in payment of the purchase money, thus further reducing the price of the land to the purchaser.

Special arrangements made with Emigration and Land Companies. For copies of the Land Regulations and other particulars, apply to the ompany's Land Commissioner, JOHN H. MCTAVISH, Winnipeg; or to undersigned. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary. MONTERAL, December 1st, 1861.

See Back of Map facing Title-Page, for the Company's full Land

Company of the local division of the local d

and the